

# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



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{ WITH SUPPLEMENT }  
GRATIS.

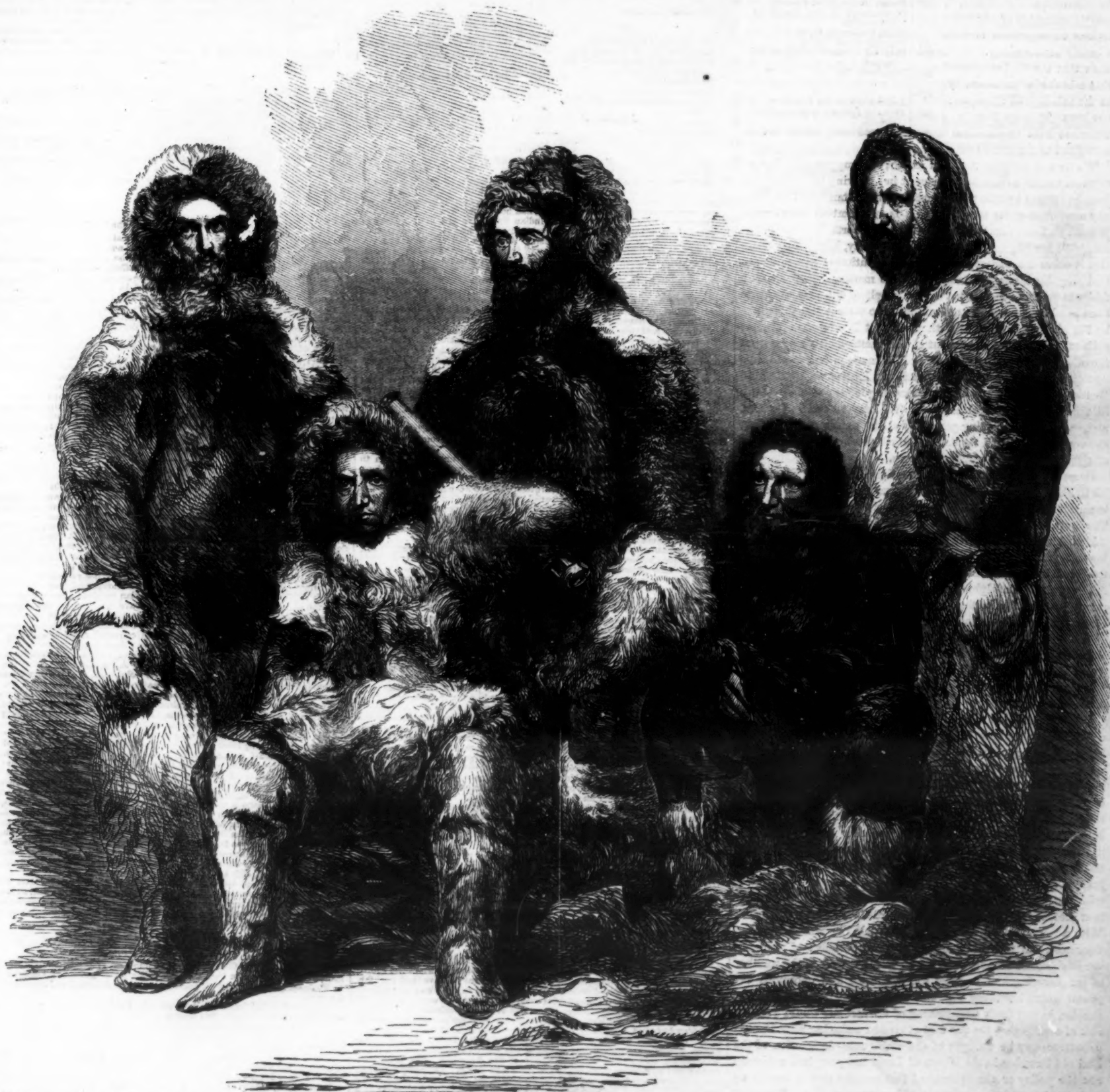
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## JOHN BULL'S LAST GASCONADE.

The *mal-entendu* between this country and Great Britain would be regarded as a farce were it not for the gravity of the consequences involved in it. It presents the two nations in a somewhat ridiculous light, their quarrel resembling that of a couple of Gascons, who, after lashing themselves into a fury, and venting their passion in ugly epithets, finally fall into each other's arms with a slobbering acknowledgment of the folly of their dispute. As far as the two Governments are concerned, their share in the

matter has been very much exaggerated. It was the press on both sides that gave to the quarrel all its importance. The truculent articles of the *London Times*, and of two or three other journals, supposed to be the organs of the Palmerston cabinet, naturally aroused a strong feeling of indignation at this side. We could not forget that the subject-matter of complaint which had excited the ire of these journals—the letters of Mr. Cushing—had been created by the misconduct of the British Government itself; and American journals could not, consequently, be ex-

pected to treat, in any very lenient fashion, the abuse so lavishly heaped on their country. Their resentment was aggravated by the consciousness that everything had been done by our Government to maintain the strict letter of the neutrality laws, as regarded all the belligerents. The steps taken in the case of the bark "Maury," showed that it had no disposition to deal more favorably with Russian than with British interests. It was rather too bad, after the impartiality observed, that offence should be taken at a legitimate retaliation for the aggressions



(DR. KANE.)

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS. DRAWN BY WALLIN. FROM AN AMBROTYPE BY BRADY



committed intentionally, or otherwise, by the English Government. If the American newspapers got angry, and vapored a little more than was consistent with their real sentiments, they might well be excused, seeing the provocation they had received.

The best part of the joke is, that after the expenditure of all this gas, it now turns out that there never were any serious grounds for uneasiness as to a rupture. Not only has there been no demand made upon our Government by England for redress, in the matter of Mr. Cushing's instructions, but it is more than probable that the recall of Mr. Crampton will not be insisted upon by the Cabinet at Washington—if, indeed, such a measure were ever contemplated. The British Minister, it appears, in the teeth of the evidence brought forward against him at the trial of Hertz, positively disclaims all knowledge of the agents who professed to have been employed by him, and alleges that the whole of the charge is the result of a conspiracy, got up by foreigners to disturb the amicable relations of the two countries. Now, these assertions are far from improbable. We know that Russian diplomacy does not scorn to stoop to the craftiest and most ignoble means to further the objects of its policy. It has its agents and its spies in this as well as in almost every other country; and nothing is more likely than that some of the foreign adventurers who offered themselves for the recruiting service were in its pay. If, as there is reason to believe, Russia is the secret instigator of the Irish filibustering movement in this country, than which nothing can be more senseless, wild, and impracticable, we see no reason why we may not fairly attribute to her the credit of seeking to involve Mr. Crampton, and through him his Government, in a proceeding calculated, above all others, to wound the susceptibility, and excite the resentment of the people of the United States. We can imagine no object to have, at the present moment, a higher degree of importance, in the eyes of the Czar, than the embroilment of the two nations. No opportunity, certainly, could have appeared more favorable for bringing about such a result than that presented by the enlistment scheme. The British Government, in its eagerness to secure men, had committed a flagrant and unjustifiable infraction of our laws, for which, when it discovered the serious consequences to which it exposed its agents, it offered a lame sort of apology. It was evidently the interest of Russia to show that the Earl of Clarendon and his colleagues had not made that mistake in ignorance, by proving the complicity of Crampton in the subsequent attempts made by the British agents to evade our laws. This could easily be effected by men whose antecedents were but little known here, and whose credibility could not be submitted to the usual tests.

We do not say that the facts are so; we suggest this line of argument more from a desire to assist in removing the unpleasant feelings created by this unfortunate misunderstanding than from any conviction of its soundness. It is sufficient for our purpose to learn that some such defence has been put forth by Mr. Crampton. We are disposed to admit its plausibility, because we think that it offers the easiest and promptest solution of any difficulty that may have arisen in respect to this matter. With so little desire as has been manifested by the people of the two countries to respond to the exciting appeals made to their national feelings by the alarmist portion of both presses, it is now clear that no political capital can be made out of the question either here or at the other side of the Atlantic. Lord Palmerston will not escape upon it from any meditated treason in his Eastern policy, nor will General Pierce have any chance of making it his *cheval de bataille* in the next Presidential election. We may as well, therefore, make a merit of accepting gracefully an explanation, which offers so easy an escape from the dangers to which obstinacy on the part of either government would expose us.

Great injustice, we think, has been done to General Pierce and his Cabinet on this question. They have been accused of seeking to turn it to account for the advancement of their personal interests. The facts, so far as they have been disclosed, show that the administration has acted with great prudence, consistency, and forbearance throughout. With the exception of the somewhat intemperate language of Mr. Cushing's instructions to the District Attorney of Philadelphia, and which, as we have shown, is strong justification in the circumstances, there is nothing in its course upon this question to which the slightest censure can be attached. Even the English journals are constrained to acknowledge that the conduct of the American government, in its professed determination to maintain inviolate our neutrality laws, has not been marked by the least show of partiality towards any of the belligerents.

On the whole, although this difficulty, if difficulty it can be called, which appears to have had no serious foundation, has given rise to a good deal of uneasiness and anxiety in both countries, it has been attended with one beneficial effect. It has taught us not only to measure the extent of our resources, but our true feelings towards each other. From the sentiments and admissions that it has elicited, it is evident, that so far from there being that amount of jealousy and prejudice between the two nations that is pretended, they are, on the contrary, animated by the best and most amicable feelings towards each other. They both justly regard any collision between them as one of the greatest calamities that could befall them. Politically situated as England is at present it could only add to her burdens and embarrassments. With a war upon her hands that taxes all her resources to the uttermost, and that ultimately may have the effect of plunging her in domestic troubles, she can ill afford to add to the number of her enemies, and to meet the additional and enormous expenses which hostilities with this country would entail upon her. Besides, in any fresh undertaking of the sort she would run the risk of disengaging the ties that at present unite her with France. Whatever may be thought of the ambiguous declaration of the Earl of Clarendon in the House of Lords last year, it is evidently not the policy or the interest of that country to mix herself up with the transatlantic quarrels of her present ally. She must see clearly that the time may arrive when she will be glad to find

a counterpoise in the influence and resources of this country to the formidable maritime power of her neighbor.

However confident we may feel in our own strength and capacity for carrying on such a war, we cannot be blind to the fact, that nothing could have a more retarding effect upon our growing interests. In the present defenceless state of our coasts, and without a navy sufficiently powerful to afford protection to our commerce, the injury that would be inflicted upon us by it would be incalculable. Our mercantile marine would be almost entirely at the mercy of the enemy; our flourishing cities on the sea-board would be blockaded and bombarded, our foreign trade would be completely cut off and our industrial interests at the South would languish and perish, from the absence of the stimulus which they derive from external sources. We are not prepared to face with indifference such results for the empty honor which is to be gained in a quarrel about mere conventional forms. It will be time enough when we find our interests on this continent consolidated; when we run no risk of having rival confederacies organized against us in Central and South America by foreign aid; when our manufactures are sufficiently advanced to sustain themselves without extraneous assistance, and are, at the same time, able to consume the produce which we now send abroad; when, in short, we are able to march alone, independently and without fear of these vulgar political and commercial consequences which now hamper our adventurous tendencies, and keep us within the bounds of reason and common sense—to indulge our taste for military glory and conquest. That period which, according to our use of our opportunities, will date either as the crowning epoch of our prosperity, or as the commencement of our decline, is as yet by at least half a century removed from us. In our desire to accelerate the consummation of our ambitious hopes, we must take heed lest we precipitate the alternative result to which we have pointed.

#### THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

In the magnificent picture given on our title-page, for such is the designation it justly deserves, we have presented, with unerring truthfulness, the appearance of our Arctic Explorers, in their dresses of skins and furs. In the vicinity of the North Pole, these cumbersome garments are not felt to be inconvenient, but sit upon the wearer lightly, leaving him free for labor or exercise. So perfectly has Mr. Brady accomplished his work through his new improvement styled Ambrotype, that we can look in, as it were, upon the actors engaged in the recent great discoveries in the Arctic seas, and behold them as they appeared while prosecuting their daring undertakings. The original of this picture is unquestionably one of the greatest triumphs of the Daguerrean art.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

From our own Correspondent.

PARIS, November 7.

No one here seems at all alarmed by the minatory aspect of the difficulty between the United States and England. It is believed to be simply an excitement got up for electioneering objects on the one side, and for a pretext on the other, for effecting an arrangement which had been long since resolved upon—the reinforcement of the British West Indian fleet. No one doubts that the object of the latter movement is to protect Cuba from any further aggression on the part of the American filibusters. Although the relations between Great Britain and Spain are not just now of the most cordial character, there is a firm determination on the part of both the governments of England and France to preserve this possession to the Spanish crown. For the future, therefore, a strong naval force will be kept up by Great Britain in those waters. Cloaked as the movement may be under other pretences, there is not the slightest doubt that this is the real solution of it.

The mission of General Canrobert to Sweden, has excited a good deal of speculation. Its purpose is evidently to attach Sweden to the cause of the Anglo-French coalition, her position on the Baltic rendering this otherwise feeble power an ally of some importance at the present moment. King Oscar will commit a fatal mistake if he departs from the strict system of neutrality which he has hitherto observed. After making use of him, the allies on the conclusion of peace would unscrupulously turn him over to the mercy of Russia, which would soon send him and his family trooping back to the original patrimony of the Bernadottes. Louis Napoleon is not the man to interfere with such an act of retributive justice. The bad faith manifested by the father towards the first Emperor and France, is amongst the traditions of vengeance carefully treasured up in the *Idees Napoléoniennes*.

With regard to the war, it is not likely that any further important military or naval operations will be undertaken for some months to come—with, perhaps, the exception of an attempt to reduce Nicolaeff. That place will, however, offer a desperate resistance, owing to the measures lately taken to strengthen its already formidable fortifications. The works are carried on under the direction of General Todleben, and, judging by the wonders which he effected in a short time at Sebastopol, we are likely to have a repetition of the difficulties, the anxieties, and the fearful slaughter with which the partial destruction of the latter was accomplished. Persepolis is occupied by a strong force of Russian guards; and the total number of Russian troops in the Crimea amounts, at the present moment, to upwards of 200,000 men, who are amply provisioned for six months.

Russia is now said to be extremely desirous to effect a pacific arrangement, at a much greater sacrifice of her interests than she was previously disposed to make. This report is a natural consequence of the successes obtained against her. I, nevertheless, do not believe a word of it. Her position will vary a year hence than it is now; and, seeing the chances that time will bring her, it is not likely that she would renounce them to conclude a peace so ignominious and humiliating.

She is not as yet driven out of the Crimea, and General Janin, in February, her favorite commanders, may accomplish for her what Gortschakoff and Liprandi have failed in. The Palais de l'Industrie is now in process of being dismantled of its industrial riches after having worthily served the purpose for which it was built. Of all the exhibitions of this sort that have taken place the Paris one has conferred more local advantages than any other. The influx of strangers which it brought to the French capital is without any precedent in the history of all its great excitements. The prices which had to be paid for apartments were monstrous, and the sums realised by hotel-keepers in a few short months, have made the fortunes of some of these gentry. The benefit to Parisian and French trade generally was proportionate. The Lyons manufacturers have never since the time of the first Empire been so fully and so profitably occupied, the orders from abroad having received an enormous stimulus, from the unusual variety and splendour of the articles exhibited. The future uses to which the exhibition building will be devoted have already become subject of speculation. An effort is being made by the negotiators to have it re-opened for the same purpose next year, but it is not probable that the Emperor will not permit what has proved a magnificent success to be converted into a miserable failure, by allowing its repetition at so near an epoch.

The weather here is becoming very cold, and from various parts of France we have reports of snow having fallen in heavy quantities. Louis Napoleon has had a grand chase at Fontainebleau in which he killed with his own imperial hand 175 head of game.

##### GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Government has officially prohibited the exportation of saltpetre from the East India Company's territories to any other ports but Liverpool and London. The Government has also ordered all vessels that were loading in England with saltpetre and nitrate of soda for the United States to discharge the same. The ship *Calmarine*, of New York, Capt. Edmonds, which was loading at London for Boston, had been ordered by Government to be discharged of the saltpetre on board.

The losses by the late gale on the coast of England are estimated at two and a half millions of dollars. Robert Martinson, the Newcastle-on-Tyne Bank cashier, who absconded, after stealing nearly \$5,000, was apprehended at Southampton, on board the United States mail steamer *Washington*, just as she was about to leave that port for New York. He has been advertised for the last week, and one hundred guineas reward offered for whoever would give such information as would lead to his apprehension. A detective police officer has been in Southampton for some time on the look-out for him. Martinson, it appears, arrived at Southampton on Friday last, and frequently passed the detective without being noticed by him. Mr. Hillier, a clerk to Messrs. Croxkey & Co., the agents for the *Washington* steamer, recognized him amongst the other passengers on board the *Washington*, and gave him into custody of the detective. The delinquent cashier had been living at an inn in the town very freely. Yesterday morning, two or three hours before the *Washington* sailed, he gave the landlord of the inn £100 Bank of England notes to get change. The latter took them to a bank in the town, where some demur was made as to giving change for them. The presenter of the notes stated that they belonged to a gentleman who had

put up at his house. This caused the banker to decline changing them, unless that gentleman could give a reference. When the landlord returned to his house, he found that the owner of the notes had gone on board the *Washington* to arrange about his berth, and he then thought that he would take the notes to Messrs. Croxkey & Co., to endeavor to obtain change for them there. Mr. Hillier, the clerk in the office, hearing the landlord mention the circumstance about the notes, and having read the advertisement about Martinson, went on board, saw him, and also saw that he answered the description given in the advertisement, and he then very quietly put himself on rapport with the detective, and gave the robber into custody. In less than an hour afterwards, the latter was on his way to London, instead of to New York.

The English papers seem delighted with the prospect of opening a direct trade with Chicago and other American lake ports. The *Eastern Counties Herald* says:—"At the commencement of last spring, when navigation was reopened, the anticipations of the public in that part of the globe were in a fair way of being realized, and to some extent they were so. In the summer, vessels set out from Chicago to the ocean, and a vessel which had been to Liverpool was also seen in the harbor. Then came the despatching of a vessel for Hull, with a large cargo, and others for this and various other European ports will speedily follow. If commercial enterprise have not already given full life to the trade between Chicago and these parts. It is stated that now the St. Lawrence has been opened by the reciprocity treaty, no obstacle exists to prevent a large majority of the vessels trading to the Atlantic or to the ports of Europe. Vessels are loaded at Chicago almost every week for Montreal, and it has been a matter of surprise that large shipments for Europe have not been made by that place.

##### DENMARK.

The Hamburg (Nov. 3) correspondence of the *London Times* writes:—"There is some reason to believe that, after all, Russia has accepted the office of mediator between Denmark and the United States, and proposed, as an adjustment of the difficulties, that Denmark shall cede her island of St. Thomas to the United States for the sum of five millions of dollars, and total exemption of American ships and cargo from the future payment of the Sound dues. Although the colony is of no value to Denmark in a pecuniary point of view, rather causing an expense than bringing in a surplus, yet Denmark is said to have declined the proposal, out of consideration to the Western Powers, to whom such an acquisition of territory on the part of the Americans, so close to their own West India possessions, cannot be desirable.

According to a letter from Berlin of the 1st instant, in the *Post Ampt Gazette* of Frankfurt, the Danish Government perceives that its project for abolishing the Sound dues, on payment of an indemnity equal to their value, will encounter insurmountable obstacles; and it therefore proposes to render them less onerous, by allowing commercial ships to pay them to the Danish Consuls in the Baltic ports from which they may have to sail.

##### SICILY.

The Naples correspondent of the *London Post*, writing on the 30th of October, says:—"There is no longer any doubt concerning the existence of a revolutionary movement in Sicily. Some men have been taken by the royal troops and shot. It is difficult to get any details. I hear that arrests have taken place at Palermo. The authorities here say the Sicilian movement is not political, but occasioned by cholera and poverty. This remains to be seen.

"Here in Naples we are as warlike as ever. The engineer corps have received orders to build ovens at different points of the coast for hot shot. Colonel Simone has the direction of these operations. The Neapolitan Government still persuades the King that he is threatened with invasion. M. Mazza has not left Naples, as expected. I hear the French Ambassador has received a note of apology from the Neapolitan Government for the insult offered to the French flag at Messina, but the people about the Court deny this statement.

The King is trying to make himself popular, and very often appears among and mingles with the people, both at Portici and the Favorita. Prince Demidoff is here. They say he is on a money-hunting expedition."

##### SWEDEN.

Canrobert is at Stockholm, and his object is, it is said, to draw closer the bonds which unite Sweden to the Western Powers. There can be little doubt that his mission extends to the invitation to an active alliance. So far, therefore, as the Governments of France and England are concerned, the project has evidently been approved, and it is now for Sweden to choose her course. If Sweden join the Allies, she will doubtless have fixed her destiny. She will be the last, the nearest, the most unexpected foe of the Northern despot. Hence, she will incur his deepest and most unquenchable hatred. She will have the honor, but she will also have the danger, to be an advanced post of civilization. For a century to come, the first blow of any renewed aggression must fall on her or on the Turkish Empire.

##### ROME.

[Rome (Oct. 31) Correspondence of the *London News*.]

On Thursday last, the Pope surprised the inmates of the Carceri Nuove, or New Prisons, with a visit, an honor which had not been conferred upon that locality since the time of Leo XII. Most of the astonished prisoners made immediate use of the golden opportunity thus afforded for imploring an alleviation of their penalties. As the Carceri Nuove are allotted to criminal and not to political offenders, his Holiness felt justified in promising that his sovereign clemency should be exercised as far as was compatible with the exigencies of justice. Amongst those who threw themselves at Pio Nino's feet was a Mexican named Ramos, recently imprisoned in consequence of telegraphic instructions from London, accusing him of having forged drafts, with the signature of the ex-president Ceballos, upon the London banking house of Murietta & Co., to the amount of 1,500 scudi, which cash he received from the bankers. Foudi, at Florence, and Torlonia, here. Signor Ceballos had set out from London to confront his real signature with that of the forger, and was expected daily; but hearing of political events requiring his immediate presence in America, he forwarded his signature to the Roman tribunal, instead of coming in person, and left Europe, abandoning Signor Ramos to his fate in the Carceri Nuove, where he endeavored to excite the Pope's compassion by assuring him that he was a distinguished gentleman of Mexico, and a zealous Catholic, detained in durance vile through a mere mistake. His Holiness does not appear to have had any compunctious feelings in favor of the Mexican; but he ordered many of the prisoners, detained for trifling offences, to be set at liberty forthwith.

##### SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 3rd inst., says:—"Mr. Boylan, an English merchant of great respectability, had been resident for fourteen years in the Island of Cuba, and was established at Santiago de Cuba, where he carried on an extensive commerce. About two years since he was suddenly ordered by the authorities to leave the island, and he proceeded to England to lay his case before his own government. It appears that the government took up Mr. Boylan's case very strongly. The result of the negotiations which ensued was that it was mutually arranged that the case should be submitted to arbitration. Mr. Boylan was also allowed to return to Cuba for a year to arrange his affairs and abide the result of the arbitration. In April last, before the result of the arbitration was known, and, indeed, before the English arbitrator had even arrived, Mr. Boylan received a peremptory order from the authorities of Santiago de Cuba to leave the island within eight days; nor would the authorities of Santiago de Cuba allow Mr. Boylan to proceed to Havanah to lay his case before the Captain-General, but he was put on board a French merchant vessel at Santiago, and conveyed again to England. The result of all this has been that Mr. Boylan is ruined, and that the British government, naturally indignant, have demanded full and speedy satisfaction.

The other case is also a very serious one. A Spanish vessel called the *Fernando Po*, and owned by Barcelona houses, sailed from that port for Fernando Po, having on board a great number of water-casks, respecting which she possessed no document to prove that they were required for any lawful purpose. She was captured by two English cruisers—the *Dolphin*, Lieutenant-commander Webber, and the *Minx*, Lieutenant-commander Ros—on suspicion of being employed in the slave-trade, and was sent to Sierra Leone for trial. The result is not yet known. The owners have addressed strong reclamations to the government here, and among them is Don Domingo Moostich, who was long established on the African coast, and, according to the official reports of our authorities, was engaged most extensively in the slave-trade for many years, and other parts.

It came to the knowledge of our government that this person had been selected by the government here to fill the post of Governor of Fernando Po, which, lying in the bight of Biafra, and under the absolute sway of such a person, would become a mere depot for the convenience of slave-traders, and strong remonstrances were made against such an appointment, in the face of the engagements existing between the two countries respecting the slave-trade; but it appears that the Spanish government persists in their intention, and that things have gone so far that our government have felt it necessary to intimate that the appointment of Don Domingo Moostich as Governor of Fernando Po will be regarded as tantamount to making that island a depot for slaves, and that it will be dealt with accordingly.

The correspondence between Mr. Marcy and Mr. Perry, our late *Chargé d'affaires* in Spain, appears to have produced a considerable sensation at Madrid. The newspapers of all parties, as well as those in the interest of the government as those of the opposition, both Democratic and Moderate, are out flat-footed in favor of Perry and against Soule, Marcy, and all the rest.

##### CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The Accessory Transit Company's steamship *Star of the West*, THOMAS MINER, Esq., commanding, from Puenta Arenas, Nicaragua, arrived at her dock early on Wednesday afternoon, with passengers and dates from San Francisco to the 5th inst.

The news from California is full of interest. The visitation of the "Northers," which prevail annually in this season at Nicaragua, has effectually banished the cholera, and the San Francisco Herald announces the arrival of the steamship *Uncle Sam*, with 680 passengers, who left this port on the 5th October, without a single case of sickness on board.

The Chinese are leaving California. The discriminating tax upon foreign miners, under which the Chinese are now compelled to pay \$72 per annum into the State Treasury, and which is to be increased \$24 each succeeding year, will necessarily induce their speedy departure from the mines. The *Challenger*, sailed on November 1, for Hong Kong, taking four hundred Chinese as passengers.



During the last fortnight two whale-ships have reached San Francisco from the Ochopek sea, and discharged about 10,000 barrels of oil, and upwards of 20,000 lbs. of whalebone.

There is a reckless competition between the Steam Navigation Company, and the opposition line on the Sacramento River, passengers and freights are carried at rates merely nominal.

On the 8th inst., General Corral was detected in a traitorous correspondence with Santos Guardiola, late a general officer in the Legitimist army, notwithstanding his recent ratification of peace. He was promptly arrested by an order of General Walker, found guilty of high treason, and shot in the public plaza in the city of Granada.

Mr. Julius Levy, of the firm of St. Louis, Levy & Co., has been convicted in the United States District Court, of smuggling sixty-seven cases of Havana cigars, valued at about \$30,000.

The vote for Governor of California has been officially announced—Johnson, 51,157; Bigler, 46,220. Johnson's majority, 4,937.

The commander-in-chief of the combined army has recently received considerable reinforcements of Americans, and is in firm possession of every city and hamlet.

Two men, whose names are given as Blake and Butler, were murdered at Vallecito, Calaveras County, on the 24th ult. They had been pursuing some horse-thieves, and coming up with them a fight ensued which resulted as above stated.

The financial condition of the City and County of San Francisco is still somewhat gloomy. The county has been liquidating some small claims at the rate of \$2 scrip with 10 per cent interest for one dollar indebtedness.

#### WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25th, 1855.

The opening of the season in this our national capital, presents some strange peculiarities, perhaps never before noticed in the history of our political circles. Heretofore, our Congressmen, at the opening of a session, have come among us with faces beaming with excitement and flushed with victory. Party lines have been clearly marked, and each member, without much volition on his part, was ticketed and placed. Now all is confusion; the heretofore victorious Democrats find themselves in a minority. The representatives are broken into small factions; there are the Know-Nothings, the Republicans, the pro-Slavery men, and the Free Soilers, each faction possessing power to distract, but none to secure a desired victory. The consequence is, that the leaders, the wire-pullers, and managers—busy though they may be, yet they feel impotent—have no clear assurance of success—are really moving in the dark. "Oh!" said one of the old hunkers, in despair, "oh for the good old days of Gen. Jackson, when the party-orders were issued, and every man toed the mark." Until we have a great political leader, those harmonious tunes will never again bless our political atmosphere.

Just now, every excitement shapes itself upon the election of Speaker, for which office there are sixteen prominent candidates—Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania; Hoover, of New York; Banks, of Massachusetts; and Campbell, of Ohio, are the prominent men from the North; the former gentleman leading the others, as it now stands, considerably. While Orr, of South Carolina; Cobb, of Georgia; seem to be the men likely to receive the administration support, with the exception of Richardson, of Illinois, who has secured a portion of the West and South-west.

In all exciting contests for Speaker, although the Northern candidates might have a clear majority in the House, we believe the South has received the prize, and such, no doubt, will be the result on the coming election. Although the majority of the members are anti-Nebraska and anti-administrative, still we anticipate the triumph of a Southern pro-Slavery man. In management, the Southern politicians always beat the Northern representatives.

For Clerk of the House there seems to be a more settled feeling. General Cullom, of Tennessee, carries great weight, and has the cordial sympathy of the anti-Nebraska men from every section, as he was defeated for Congress because of his opposition to the Nebraska bill. Yet, it is possible that the Know-Nothings will be induced to run a candidate, and thus secure the election of the administration candidate. Such is the desire of the southern wire workers, and the hall seems to be greedily swallowed by some of the "new members" elect.

The determination of the President not to send out his message before its delivery, attracts very little attention. So thoroughly informed is the public, by the press, of what is going on at home and abroad, that the official papers of the President and the cabinet have very little value, except to the pockets of the government printers. We venture to assert, that the New York press has already so thoroughly anticipated the "foreign and domestic policy" of our government, that the people at large are as well acquainted with the subject involved, as are Mr. Pierce and the members of his cabinet. It is also understood in the various departments, that it is impossible to keep any secrets from the prying industry of the newspaper reporters.

Mr. Gwyn, of California, has arrived; and as he occupies the equivocal position of being a member of the Senate, if he can get his seat, his influence is, of course, on the wane. I know of no man accustomed to public life, who will feel more severely than himself, the evils of the position of a private citizen. His atmosphere of existence is in political excitement, as his success heretofore was immense. When General Taylor relieved him of the lucrative office of builder of the Custom House at New Orleans, it was found that Gwyn had got pretty much all the sweat out of the contract, and that further connection would be irksome; it was then that he packed up and started for California, announcing to his friends that he would return as United States Senator from California. Considering that, at the time, he had never been to the Golden State, the evidence he gave of his power as a political manager was sublime indeed.

Senator Douglas, who has been for a long time sick, it is observed, keeps very quiet. It is suggested, that after the excitement he has raised, as father of the Nebraska bill, he wishes to wrap himself in sufficient obscurity to become available as a candidate for the Presidency. If Kansas is admitted as a free State, Douglas's chances in a future contest will be pre-eminent, because he has smartness enough, if it ever is expedient, to come out and say, that such was his notion of the operation of his bill; he would thus place himself on the platform of the free soilers, and at the same time sustain himself with his southern friends.

It is now understood that Mr. Pierce desires a re-election, and so decided are his wishes expressed in this matter, that it has had a chilling effect upon the office holders in Washington, who fear to lose their places, and yet are sympathizing with other aspirants. It is doubtful whether Mr. Pierce has a sincere political friend in Washington. I have never heard his name spontaneously mentioned in any political circle. Buchanan, Fillmore, Hunt, have their active cliques, but silence on such subjects is the highest tribute of respect ever extended towards the present incumbent of the White House. Mr. Fillmore has been spoken of among southern Know-Nothings, as some southern Democrats express a warm preference for him, over some of the northern aspirants of their own party. It is agreed upon all hands that Mr. Fillmore has acted with unusual caution, in remaining out of the United States while the recent State elections were going on. He has thus escaped much responsibility, and strengthened his position.

With the very organization of the House will commence the agitation of the Kansas difficulty, as a test will be had in the selection of a speaker, the battle will again be renewed in its most exciting form upon the propositions of General Whitfield taking his seat. Gen. Reeder is armed with astounding documents, but they may be swept aside by the determination of peace men, not to go behind the official record, which will secure Whitfield his place. The idea prevails that if the General is rejected, that Reeder will necessarily come in, this does not follow as a matter of course. Most likely the compromise will be, to send both candidates back to the "squatter sovereigns," and let them settle the question. In this way gentlemen will avoid the terrible responsibility of committing themselves on the all-exciting slavery question.

#### REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

**HISTORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.**—Cyclopædia of American Literature: embracing Personal and Critical notices of Authors, and Selections from their Writings from the earliest period to the present day; with Portraits, Autographs, and other Illustrations. By E. A. DUYCKINCK and GEORGE L. DUYCKINCK. In 2 vols. imp. 8vo. New York: Chas. Scribner.

The first volume of the *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, in sheets, is upon our desk, it will be published to the world in the course of a few weeks. The appearance of the work, from its splendid typographical execution, ensures a favorable introduction, and however much we may have expected as to its literary merits, a critical examination realizes more than even we conceived, favorable as may have been our opinions regarding the labors of Messrs. DUYCKINCK. The design of the volumes is to present at a glance, a gallery of the memorials and records of the writers of America, from our earliest history to the present day, and thus enable the contemplative reader to pleasantly trace the growth of our intellectual wealth. As might be supposed, in early years, when our literary men were comparatively without any facilities of publication, and were few and far between, their lives diversified with but little public incident, the attempt to gather materials for personal biography would be difficult; yet the task has been entered upon with courage, and the musty records of the past, in the hands of the editors, have afforded enchanting materials, and we at once know the men, enter cordially into their social existence, and feel an additional interest in what they have written, because we know something of the men themselves.

The periods assigned to the authors are happily conceived, and classify them with great precision. We have those of the Colonial era, the Revolutionary period, and of the present century. Each class presents distinct characteristics, and perhaps not the least interesting thing developed is, the foreshadowing in the colonial writers, of that more liberal thought which formed a voice in the era of the Revolution.

In the collection of materials, no labor or expense has been spared, and it is pleasant to learn, that the editors have everywhere received the cordial sympathy of our literary men, have been aided by the free access to all public and private libraries, and furnished with documents and incidents heretofore only known as the property of persons connected with the subjects of notice.

We believe that the *Cyclopædia* will create a marked sensation; that it will elevate literature and authors in the estimation of our own countrymen, and compel abroad, an increased respect for our intellectual attainments. It will prepare the way, in European circles, for a more genial reception of American thought, by showing how justly respectable are the fountains in which the thoughts originate. If this is the result, the world will be indebted to Messrs. DUYCKINCK; for a proper pride in our own literature, is a great step accomplished toward that independence of transatlantic influence that still hangs heavy upon our originality, and in spite of ourselves, makes us more or less imitators

in the production of books, and dependent for our literary opinions upon foreign authorities. We repudiate such control in all other developments of our nationality, and, consequently, have achieved more in the science of government, and in the arts of life, than in the triumphs of the mind. We trust the day will come, when our literature will be as surpassingly excellent as are our free institutions, or superior as are our clipper ships and our reaping machinery; the same determination that has rejected bad theories of government, or bad models in naval architecture, must be applied by our authors to their pursuits, and then our triumphs will be commensurate with our other national achievements.

The second volume of the *Cyclopædia*, which will treat of our living authors, will naturally create the widest sympathy, and from the volume before us, we anticipate the most complete work of the kind ever before given to the world. We must a second time congratulate the editors, and the publishers upon what they have already accomplished; the *Cyclopædia* will form a new era in the perfection of typographical labor, profuse illustration, and literary excellence.

**THE OLD HOMESTEAD.** By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, Author of *Fashion and Famine*. New York: Bunce & Brother.

Mrs. STEPHENS has published two local novels both of which have been far more successful than almost any contemporary issues, and yet we do not think the domestic story to be her forte. In the historical novel, we do not know of any living author, excepting Bulwer, who can at all compete with her. She has a poet's perception of the picturesque, a dramatist's knowledge of grouping and effect, and she possesses a descriptive talent which is distinctive and of the highest order. In the field of historical fiction she could attain the very first rank. The warmth of her style, which sometimes over-colors the simpler pictures of familiar life, would admirably suit the incidents of a grander scene. Like Hayden, she wants the large canvases—the colossal proportions of High Art. In the portrayal of tumultuous passions and contentions; in depicting the struggles, aspirations, vicissitudes, sufferings and deeds of heroism and valor; in tracing the heights of history, and describing the convulsions of states, Mrs. Stephens would find the true level of her genius, and the natural field for the display of her power. This is evident in whatever she has written; and we happen to know that it accords with her own views. It will not be, therefore, that we predict that if she writes historical novels, she will take her true position in literature—and thus associate her name with those of Cooper, Scott, and Bulwer.

The rural scenes in the *Old Homestead* are most graphic and life-like. The incidents are varied, and the style at times is wonderfully fine, occasionally marred, however, by over-doing. Mrs. Stephens' imagination is vivid almost to intensity, and not unfrequently it carries her beyond the limits of good taste; but it is a fault which, by the side of dullness, one is glad to have occasion to pardon. She has also a great fund of humor—not flippant smartness which female authors so rarely get beyond, but an abiding, hearty humor. The characters in the *Old Homestead* will live when we who smile over them are forgotten. Salina, Uncle Nathan, Hannah, will always stand as distinctive types, of which we expect to find many imitations, imitations, however, that will only serve to lift the originals into stronger light and a more enduring position. The plot of the *Old Homestead* is ingenious, its interest sustained and absorbing, and it closes up not only with dramatic effect, but in such a way, as to leave feelings of the most perfect satisfaction.

**ESTELLE GRANT; OR, THE LOST WIFE.** New York: Garrett & Co.

The author of this volume keeps himself concealed; possibly, misgiving the humor of some captious critic. We have looked through these pages, and as we can say nothing good of them, we will say but little. The author is evidently unused to handling the pen, and is probably impelled by the same idea that possessed the Irishman, who declared that he had never played the fiddle, but he would try. Our author has also tried, and this is the music he discourses:

"Men are children of a larger growth; and either in reading or listening to a story, they are apt to grow impatient at circumlocution, and to wish that the narrator would 'come to the point' at once—a quality of mind which was well exemplified in the case of the sailor, who grew tired of Mr. Macready's frequent demands for the handkerchief, when addressing Desdemona, in the character of the jealous Moor, and who at length called upon the tragedian to adopt the method generally resorted to by juveniles, when troubled with catarrh, and let the play proceed."

This forcible illustration we extract from the preface, reader; the narrative is replete with many more equally as choice.

**A COMPLETE PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER, OR GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE WORLD.** Edited by J. THOMAS, M. D., and F. BALDWIN. J. B. Lippencott & Co. Pp. 2182.

The Publishers, in presenting this compendious volume to the public, express a desire "to furnish a geographical dictionary, as comprehensive in its plan, as perfect in its arrangement, and as complete and accurate in its execution as the best dictionary in the English language." We have looked carefully through this volume, and must express our admiration of the remarkable exactitude with which the most trifling and obscure places are catalogued. We have travelled extensively in our time, and have frequently been annoyed in consulting former Gazetteers to find one half of the names of the places we sought for omitted. In submitting this to the same test, it is but due to the Publishers to acknowledge, that we met with no one instance of such deficiency. Finding the work thus full and correct in places of minor importance, we are willing to take it on trust, that an equal degree of precision will characterize the work in its treatment of places more generally known. Considerable attention has been paid to the pronunciation, and the principles advanced appear to us sound; should any authority differ from the editors in their system of orthography, he will, at least, accord them credit for an intelligent discussion of the subject. The volume is handsomely bound in calf, and the typography is neat and accurate.

**THE SCEPTICAL ERA in modern history; or, Infidelity in the Eighteenth century the product of Spiritual Despotism.** By T. M. POSE. 1 vol. New York: Charles Scribner, publisher.

This work appears to be an earnest defence of the doctrine, that democracy is not inconsistent with religion, and that despotism is not a necessary conservator of faith. The people of the United States present to the world more of the fruits of a true faith than any other nation, however much blessed by a spiritual despotism. Our institutions are fast solving the problem, that men may be religious and very free, and are doing it, in our opinion, in spite of the absurdities which grow out of the abuse of having the privilege of doing as we please. The work before us will be read with interest, because it touches upon a theme now deeply agitating the public mind; the struggle has commenced among the nations of Europe, in which the proper desire is to establish for themselves individual rights, and put down their oppressors; the enemy is not only the despot on the throne, but the stronghold is really what is falsely termed, religious despotism, and because that monstrous curse is being struck at the foundation, it does not follow that scepticism should triumph; if such were the fact, then the regeneration of our race is impossible, and every step toward enlightenment a positive evil, an eternal curse.

**AMERICA; a Sketch of the Political, Social, and Religious Character of the United States of North America, in two lectures, delivered in Berlin.** By Dr. PHILIP SCHAFER. 1 vol. New York: C. Scribner, publisher.

We find much in this volume to interest the general reader, consisting in the views of an intelligent and highly educated German, long a resident of the United States, discoursing upon American institutions, but vainly endeavoring from his pre-conceived European notions, to come to any satisfactory conclusion with regard to the future of our country. The idea advanced that we have everything to hope from Providence, and nothing from what we have already accomplished, is a very despondent view certainly, and one which looks for the remedy of admitted evils in absolutism. We hear better philosophy than this preached at the street corners, every day.

**FRANK LESLIE'S PORTFOLIO OF FANCY NEEDLEWORK.** Edited by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS. New York: Stringer & Townsend, publishers.

This portfolio, we think, will prove the most popular of all the gift books of the season; combining as it does, the beauties of costly binding, profuse illustration, and every thing that interests the ladies in the preparation of their delicate articles of needlework. Here we have on the fairly printed page, "ten thousand receipts" for the formation of innumerable altar-cloths, hair ornaments, beads and bugle work, cigar-cases, crocheted edging, cuff lace, dessert mats, vandykes, embroidered slippers, infants' caps, lamp-mats, neck-ties, and wax modelling. In fact the very reading of the names confuses us, as if we were smothered under the entire contents of a ladies' fair, got up under the patronage of all the beautiful women of one of our most fashionable congregations.

**INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.** By BATAKE TAYLOR. 1 vol. New York: Putnam & Co.

This volume presents us with a narrative of Mr. Taylor's recent extended travels, commencing at his departure from Gibraltar, until his arrival in New York. It carries us over a wide field, and introduces us to many forms of Oriental life. The uninterrupted succession of incidents is agreeably narrated; there is so much to describe, that there is very little room left for reflection. The author observes: "During an absence of two years and four months, I visited most of the countries of Europe, ascended the Nile to the Negro kingdoms of Central Africa, journeyed in Palestine, Asia Minor, and India, visited China twice, and took part in the American Expedition to Japan." This is business enough for one while, we should think. The author's style is unadorned and natural; and altogether, it is an entertaining book of travel.

**THE VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND ADVENTURES OF GILBERT GO-AHEAD, in Foreign Parts.** Written by himself, and edited by PETER PARLEY. 1 vol. New York: J. C. Derby, publishers.

This handsomely illustrated volume of "thrilling adventures" will certainly find an eager circle of readers among the juvenile community. It treats of the Indies, and presents in rapid succession all the peculiarities of that tropical country. The fact that the book is edited by Peter Parley, will ensure it a wide circulation, as we have his authority for saying, that every thing Mr. Go-Ahead relates "is written within the bounds of possibility."

**THE PRISON OF WELTKREIDERS; and a glance at the East Indian Archipelago.** By WALTER M. GIBSON. Illustrated from original sketches. 1 vol. New York: J. C. Riker, publisher.

An idea of the adventures of Capt. Gibson has been foreshadowed, by his frequent appearance before the public, in his vain endeavor to seek redress through our government for false imprisonment in the island of Java.

Capt. Gibson, in his ill-timed adventures, had much unusual experience in countries, daily growing more important for their commercial relations, and has sat down like a true man, and given his knowledge to the public. He has produced a book of great interest, one which opens a new world to the general reader. His aim is philanthropic, his purpose, the possible improvement, by intelligent intercourse, of the races inhabiting the beautiful islands of the Indian Ocean.

**LIVES OF THE BRITISH HISTORIANS.** By EUGENE LAURENCE. 2 vols. New York: C. Scribner, publisher.

These volumes claim to present the lives of the British historians, for the first time, to the public. The names treated of commence with Gildas and Bede, and continue down to Milton and Swift. The author justly remarks, that our greatest writers are historians, and that in the dawn of our literature we possess names worthy to take their place beside Robertson and Hume. It is only by carefully studying the varied incidents of the early historians, that we can trace the progress towards perfection of this most dignified department of writing, and thus fairly appreciate such brilliant representatives as Macaulay and Bancroft.

**CROCHETS AND QUATERS; or, revelations of an Opera Manager in America.** By MAX MARITZKE. 1 vol. New York: S. French, publisher.

This book takes us "behind the scenes," and gives new testimony, that the musicians, as a body, are exceedingly inharmonious, and that the trouble to get up an opera in this country is quite equal to raising tropical fruits in Layland. For all this, however, if we ever have, by a low price of admission, the highest style of music thus presented to the genial sunshine of the masses of our citizens, instead of confining it by exorbitant charges to the accidentally rich, the opera will flourish, and become a permanent institution among our nightly entertainments.

**ROSE CLARK.** By FANNY FERN. New York: Mason Bros. 1 vol.

We regard this as the most genuine production that has yet issued from the pen of this popular authoress. It is a tale of domestic affection, developed with all the fire-breath of our authoress's acknowledged powers. Some of the dramatic personae are masterpieces of characterization: Gertrude, for instance, is a finished portrait of a lovable, unsophisticated, and impressive woman. Aunt Chloe we are afforded but few glimpses of, and those few are so excellent, that they make us wish for more. We admire the tone of this composition; it is healthy, unaffected, and cheerful; and we cordially commend it to our readers.

**YEAR BOOK OF AGRICULTURE, for 1855-5.** By DAVID A. WELLS, A. M. 1 vol. Phila.: Childs & Peterson.

The object contemplated by the publishers of this very useful work on Agriculture, is to aid in the development of a science, upon the prosperity of which our country so eminently depends. Great pains have evidently been bestowed upon the preparation of the volume, and no branch of this very complex science seems to have escaped elucidation. As a Year Book it contains a full and intelligent enumeration of all inventions pertaining to the subject, patented in the United States for one year, ending July, 1855; together with all improvements deemed of sufficient importance to bring before the general reader. The work is beautifully got up, and great care has been devoted to the illustrations.

**THE WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS.** By FRANCES M. WHITCHER, with an Introduction by ALICE B. NEAL. 1 vol. New York: J. C. Derby.

We have in these sketches, now for the first time, we believe, published in book form, many things which have occasioned a genial laugh "the world over." The Widow Bedott is a dry humorist, and some old ladies who are well-versed up "in matters and things," declare, that they know the originals of some of the most pointed sketches, and according to this evidence, they are very numerous in our country villages; it will pay the inquiring mind to get the book and judge for itself.

**THE FRENCH SPEAKER: a Colloquial Phrase Book; an agreeable Method of acquiring a Grammatical Knowledge of the French Language.** By FRANCES BUTLER. New York: Published by the Author.

Mrs. BUTLER, in this volume, professes to demonstrate that much that is supposed to be difficult in acquiring the French language is very easy; that if our own language has been acquired without toil and study, we may also become naturalized to another by the same anti-delinian method. Mr. Butler is fortified in his claims as a teacher by names of the highest authority.

**FRANK LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL.**

This popular periodical for November presents even more than its usual varied contents, and, as ever, combines in the happiest manner the useful and the agreeable. Masks and Faces increase in interest, and the illustrations bring the actors physically before the readers. The articles more particularly alluding to the Crimea are very full, and as a reflection of the great drama of the times, cannot fail to interest.

**ALMACKES; a Tale of English Society.** New York: Long and Brother, publisher.

There is a fashionable atmosphere surrounding the name of Almaackes which will secure innumerable lady readers. Those who take a deep interest in the solemnities of fashionable society, pronounce this book the introduction to its inmost citadel.

**ASLEFORD; A Family History.** By the Author of "John Drayton." New York: Stringer & Townsend.

This is a reprint from the English edition, and forms another of the Publishers' standard library of Novels. It comes well recommended to us from the English journals, and appears to be a charming production.

**THE ELM TREE TALES.** By F. IRVING BURGE SMITH. 1 vol. New York: Mason & Brothers. Including Jeannie Grig, the Street Sweeper; Nannie Bates, the Huckster's Daughter; and Archibald Mackie, the Cripple.

#### SPIRITUALISM.

The fact that experiments in "Spiritualism" continue to attract the attention of the public mind, and that in every civilized country on the globe, are to be found "spiritual circles," makes it an important subject of notice, for where there is so much smoke, it is useless to say there is no fire. We are aware that it is very common with the "strong minded" to pronounce the whole connection a humbug, and we frankly confess, that to our minds it is senseless, and unworthy of serious notice. At the same time, we are constantly meeting with the related experience of intelligent and not easily deceived people, touching the subject of spiritualism, at which it would be impolitic to aim the shafts of ridicule. We are also not disposed to turn our attention alone on the formation of our opinions to the charlatans who practise table tapping, and act as mediums, preferring to treat them, just as we do all impostors, or persons who abuse a thing possibly good, for selfish ends.

Scarcely a village in our country exists, in which cannot be found individuals, distinguished for their blameless life, and general intelligence, who are absorbed in some special spiritual manifestation, and these experiments are carried on in strictly private circles, where no public eye is desired, no selfish end thought of. Taking the testimony of those witnesses for what it would be worth in the ordinary concerns of life, it would establish a case of tremendous importance, and put spiritualism at the head of the extraordinary discoveries of the nineteenth century. Judge Edmonds, whose whole life has been adorned by the illustration of every public and private virtue, whose mind, as a jurist, has everywhere been respected, some years ago startled the community by announcing his belief in spiritual manifestations, and from time to time we have been favored with the benefits of his experience. The Judge may be beside himself, but his intellects are still in their pristine vigor, and the same mind that relates a message from the spiritual world, pens a decision upon an intricate law question, that has its effect in shaping the construction of laws—influencing indeed, "the perfection of human reason" itself.

We now have upon the stand Dr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, a gentleman whose name is intertwined with the proudest triumphs of chemical philosophy, and who has in years past occupied a most enviable position, as a professor and lecturer, in the first medical institutions of our country. In Dr. Hare we have also a man of irreproachable character and high-toned associations, and aside from his belief in spiritualism, admitted by all to possess an intellect in perfect vigor, and of rare cultivation. The sincerity and disinterestedness, therefore, of Judge Edmonds and Professor Hare cannot be doubted, and as what they would have to say on all the ordinary and extraordinary concerns of life would be respected, their experience in spiritualism deserves respectful notice.

On Friday evening, Nov. 24, Professor Hare, as a spiritualist, delivered his promised lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle. His audience consisted of at least three thousand persons, composed of believers, the idle, the curious, and a large number of intelligent gentlemen, who were disposed to give the lecture a fair hearing, and, at the same time, by the most attentive observation, endeavor to understand the machinery, mental and physical, connected with spiritual manifestations.

The professor commenced his lecture by stating, that no man was more naturally incredulous of anything like a ghost-story than himself; that he was educated in those prejudices which belong to the nineteenth century, more than to any previous time, by which anything in the way of witchcraft, conjuration, spirits, ghosts, is disbelieved. He affirmed that the subject of spiritualism could not have presented itself to a mind less prepared to be caught and carried away by any impression of a supernatural kind. It was, therefore, that when he first heard of the phenomenon of table-turning, that he rejected the idea that spirits could be concerned in it. Viewing this merely as a physical matter, he knew that it required weight to move weight; and so with all his experience, whether as a chemist or as a natural philosopher, he found it



was necessary, in order that weight should move, that weight should re-act upon it. It was, therefore, that he came to Faraday's conclusion, that the table moved from unconscious motion on the part of the experimenters, and, therefore, from the only apparent moving present. Persons interested in the subject, wrote the doctor, presented the fruits of their experience; he was induced to attend a circle and decide for himself, and he gave the result as follows:

"I went to the circle, and found a number of people sitting around a table, all exceeding honestly-looking, well-meaning people. It was no mercenary circle. It was a circle at the house of a citizen of Philadelphia, where people met periodically for the purpose of having those spiritual manifestations which it is my object to treat of. I was asked to take a seat at the table. All was silent; a hymn was sung, whereupon raps came under the table, apparently. It was utterly impossible for me to account for these rappings. I was all vigilance; a thorough unbeliever, hoping that I should find out the explanation

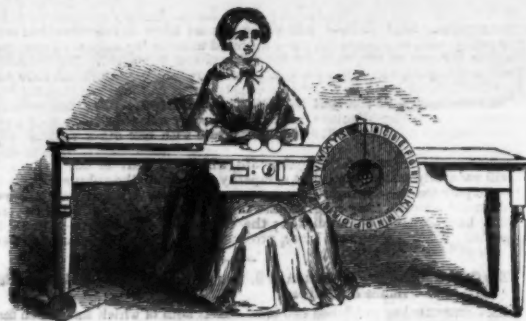


SPIRITUALISM—DR. HARE'S EXPERIMENTS. No. 3.

agreeably to the laws of science. I was on the *qui vive* to see how these could be accounted for. But afterwards, seeing how incredulous I was, a table was selected—a small table—from which I took out the drawer, turned it up and examined it, and found it was nothing but a board below as well as above. Two ladies sat down, one at each end of this small table, and I between them; and there came those raps, utterly confounding my capacity to explain them. I came afterwards to the same place. The medium—a very disinterested, artless creature, who was so disinterested she would not even allow me to make a present to her child—this lady was sitting on the sofa when raps came to the partition between that room she was sitting in and the next. I walked into the other room, searched, and could see nothing. She then took up a flute and put it on the door, and the raps came to the flute. That evening I brought an open glass tube and a brass rod, and the medium, standing on the carpet, with these instruments successively in her hand, the raps came as before."

By means of the alphabetic communications, the doctor found that many extraordinary revelations were made. He continued:—"My relations came and reported themselves. But when, at that time, I was an unbeliever, I could not explain the thing when I could not make myself believe it was the result produced by my spirit friend. I had to go through a long process of proof before I got from the extreme incredulity in which I commenced, to actual belief. On one occasion, sitting at a small table with a lawyer of eminence—an orthodox Christian, and an entire unbeliever in Spiritualism—the medium on the left, the gentleman at the right of the table, with the alphabetic card, and he passing his pencil over it, and another gentleman taking down the letters, the following words came out:—"Light is dawning on the mind of your friend; soon he will speak trumpet-tongued to the scientific world, and add a new link to that chain of evidence on which our hope of man's salvation is founded." The only possible explanation that an incredulous man could give was, that the person who took down the letters was both capable of jugglery and willing to exercise it. But I knew him well, and could not bring myself to suspect him of any deception."

"But now I determined to have the thing within reach of my own hands, and under those circumstances I made the apparatus which you now see here." The lecturer then proceeded to explain the first mechanical apparatus he had invented for removing the chances of imposture in these communications.



No. 2.

No. 1 was a little table, with an upright disk attached to one side, and with a screen in the centre, behind which it is intended to seat the medium in such a position, that she (or he) can't see the letters upon the disk. The alphabet is terribly disarranged upon this disk, purposely—knocked, as a printer says, into *pt.* This is to prevent trickery by the medium.

Using this machine, the Doctor went on to say that a most excellent and accomplished lady was placed behind a screen, where she could not see the disk, and of course not the letters. The Doctor then took his place in front and said:—"If there be a spirit present, let him bring the letter Y under the index," in order to indicate the presence of the spirit by the letter Y as yes. Accordingly it revolved to the letter Y.

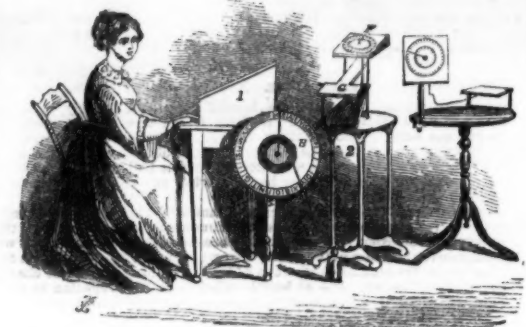
"Will the spirit be so good as to give his initials?"

It revolved immediately to R and to H.

"What?" said I, "my father?"

It revolved again to the letter "Y," indicating the affirmative.

"Will you be so good as to arrange those letters in alphabetic order?" And forthwith the disk began to move; the letters were arranged successively from the confusion in alphabetic order. When it had got about half through the alphabet, I said, "Will you now spell the name of Washington?"



No. 1.

The name of Washington was spelt. "Will you spell the name of Franklin?" The name of Franklin was spelt. "Will you spell my name?" My name was spelt. Now, said the Doctor, you must give up; you made this instrument to disprove spiritualism, and you see it confirms it. Said I, this is the most important experiment that I ever performed, if it is proving that a spirit is present—that the shade of my honored father is here. What an awful idea that the spirit of my honored father was there, moving that disc! (Suppressed laughter.) Said I, it is too much to acknowledge at once; you must allow me time to repeat the experiment. The medium said she would not sit for me again, I was so incredulous. And a gentleman who sat at the fire, turning his shoulder to me said, "I give you up; you cannot be convinced." And then the disc revolved "Oh, my son, listen to reason!" of itself. Well, the medium relented, and repeated the experiment a few days afterwards, with the very same result. I asked my father if he was happy; he said he was happy. "Is my mother with you?" "Yes." "My sister?" "Yes." "My brother?" "No."

This apparatus was designed to further prevent deception by interposing between the hands on the table to which the disc was attached a level zinc plate, resting on two brass balls. The manifestations which Dr. Hare recounted to the audience as being received through this improved contrivance were of the most astounding character. "I asked my father," he said, "to point out the words in Virgil, which represented, or which may be considered as describ-

ing exceedingly well the beating which Entellus gave his opponent. Accordingly the words "pulvisque veratque" were spelt out. I asked him what was the word which was very expressive of the sound of horses' hoofs, and the word "quadripedante" was given. Then cards were taken out, held up, and the cards were told me when neither the medium nor myself saw the cards, thus contradicting that allegation which has been recently made, that a spirit cannot tell what is not seen or known by the inquirer.

No. 3 is a system of brass balls and copper engraving-plates, the balls resting on the table, the plate on the balls, and the hands of the medium on the plate. This is to prevent the medium from cutting any dices.

No. 4 is intended to prevent the medium from having any other communication with the apparatus actuated under the mediumship, excepting through water. The machine is a sort of see-saw, only the fulcrum is nearer one end than the other. The larger end is supported by a spring balance. An iron framework, disconnected with the machine, supports, at the lower end of the board, a glass vase, filled with water, in which is suspended in a reverse position a wire dish-cover. In this wire cage, as the Doctor calls it, the medium's hands are placed, so that there can be exerted no power upon the balance except what passes through water, yet Dr. Hare states, that a force equal to eighteen pounds has often been created.

No. 5 is a *Spiritoscope*, a small white disc, something like a clock face, with the letters of the alphabet arranged in regular order around the edge, like the stars round the American coin. For the sake of conveniencing the spirits, the



Fig. 1

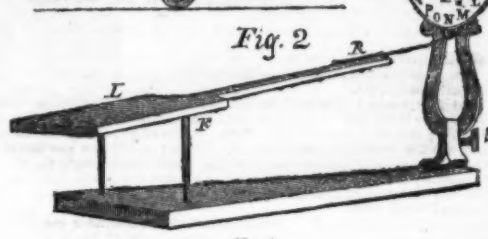


Fig. 2

No. 4.

Doctor has inscribed various phrases in common use (spiritually) upon the face of this machine. An index, worked by a lathe motion and a spring, points out the phrase that the spirit wishes to use. It reads as follows:

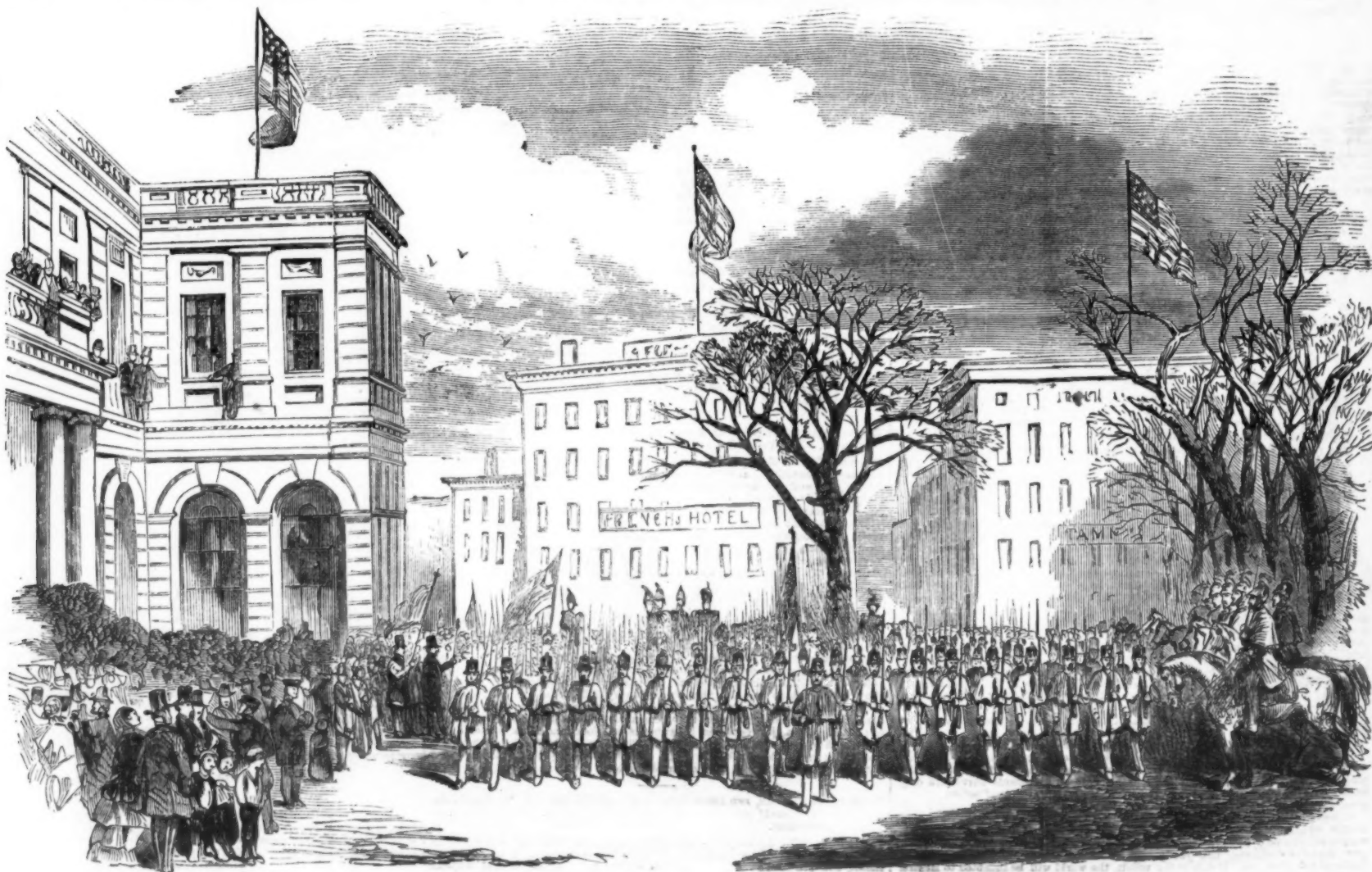
Yes.  
Don't know.  
Think so.

No.  
Spelt over.  
Mistake.

The delineation of the machines makes more space devoted to minute description unnecessary; any one of mechanical taste will, by a slight examination, form a very correct idea of the purposes intended. As every reader must judge for himself of the value of the results, it would seem that every possible precaution had been used in getting up those machines, to accomplish the desired end, viz.: indicate the presence of absolute physical power exerted independently of the medium.

As a conclusion of the lecture, the Doctor gave in his ideas regarding the "manner of life" in another world, and soon involved himself in theories and speculations, which seemed to us unmeaning, and sometimes profane. So far as the different spheres are concerned, he seemed to fall into the humors of all profound spiritualists, and talks of "spheres" as tangible, real things. Washington appears, and makes very foolish revelations; and Dr. Hare's sister is introduced, and performs in the every-day duties of life, what seems irreverent, unpardonable mockery. As for example: The Doctor stated that, not long ago, he was at Cape Island, 90 miles from Philadelphia, and while there, it being hot weather, experienced uneasy sensations touching a note which he feared was falling due in Philadelphia. So he called the spirit of his sister again. She came. He requested her, as a special favor, to run up to Philadelphia, to ask Mrs. Gourlay (the Doctor's medium) to send to the Bank to see about the note. The sister did the errand, as it afterward appeared, interrupted a communication which Mrs. Gourlay was receiving, returned to the Doctor at his watering place, told him the result, and made him comfortable. Thus, said the Doctor, did I, in the space of 2½ hours, set four people in motion.

The Doctor's lecture lasted two hours and a half, and throughout he had the most respectful attention. In his conclusion, he reiterated that he was a thorough convert to the belief in spiritual manifestation; repeated that he was once sceptical as scepticism itself, but was now confident, hopeful, and happy;—felt himself a sounder man, a better Christian, a more ardent lover of his race, a believer in the perfectibility of man, and a disbeliever of final misery for any man, woman, or child in the universe.



EVACUATION DAY.—REVIEW IN THE PARK.

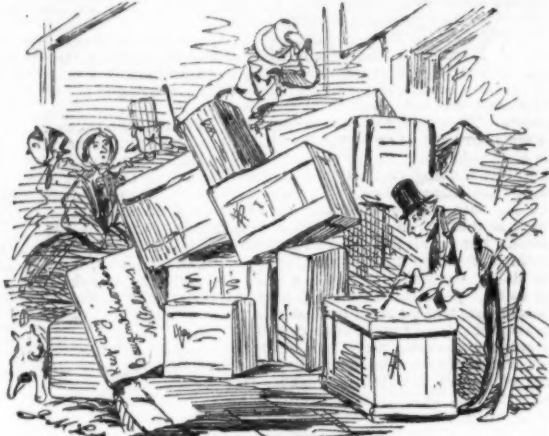




DR. KANE AND HIS PARTY. THE BOAT CRUSHED IN THE ICE. FROM A SKETCH MADE ON THE SPOT.

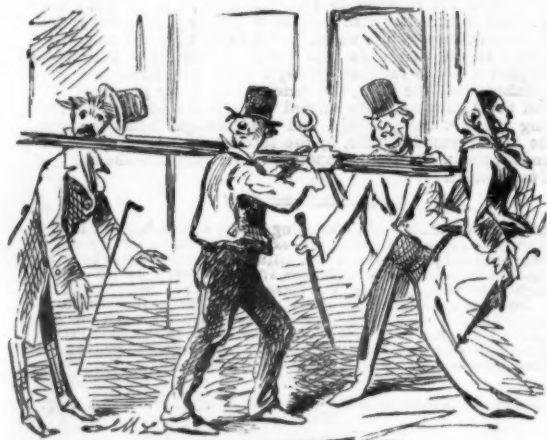
## OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

The annoyances pedestrians meet with in the streets of New York, are among the glaring evils of the city of Gotham. It is really a sublime spectacle, to witness the perfect indifference of cart and omnibus drivers to the life and limbs of unfortunate beings who are on foot. Not only will Pat ride over you, but he will get very angry and abusive besides. The police have been negligent



SIDE WALK SCENE IN DEY STREET.

so long, that no one who chooses to be a nuisance receives any check. If a building is to be altered, a cellar dug, the arrangements for the accommodation of pedestrians are always of the meanest kind, narrow and insufficient, and in a recent case in Broadway, boards were used, with large spikes projecting, which not only destroyed valuable dresses, but in one or two instances seriously injured parties passing the street. The police will hang about these nuisances, but never interfere; it is in fact questionable whether their remonstrances would be noticed, yet a complaint made to the Mayor by the paid guardians of the city's peace, would certainly have some effect, and relieve those annoyed from the necessity of losing valuable time while making the complaint. We could point to a number of instances where perhaps half a million of persons



SCENE IN BROADWAY.

have been turned off the side walk into the muddy street, when a carpenter could have done away with this necessity, by simply sawing off a plank. It is the purpose of "Our Complaint Book," when its pages are fairly organized, to hold up to public gaze special nuisances, and the field is so extensive, and the material so rich, that we have no doubt that our gallery will become one of the most useful institutions recorded among the reformatory enterprises of the day.

## SCENE IN THE PLAY OF THE LITTLE TREASURE AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The "Little Treasure" is the title of one of the most popular dramatic pieces that has been presented to the New York public for some time; and the scene from it, given above, is peculiarly interesting and characteristic. The piece itself is thus described: "The 'Little Treasure' is a young lady in her teens; the daughter of a couple who, through the meddling of an officious mother-in-law, have been separated for twelve years. At the opening of the comedy, she begins to suspect that the story she has always been told of her father being in the East Indies is not true; and her cousin Walter having inadvertently stated in her hearing, that he had seen the gentleman in London the day before, she determines to discover the truth, and weedles it out of Walter; and they counsel together as to the best means of bringing about an interview, she feeling con-

dent that in such an event a reconciliation can be effected. Her efforts to accomplish this form the staple of the piece, and throughout the performance the audience are kept in a state of pleasurable excitement, until the desired objects attained, and everybody loves the 'Little Treasure' for having united the estranged hearts of her parents."

## EVACUATION DAY.

The seventy-second anniversary of the return of Evacuation Day was celebrated on Monday by an imposing military parade and review in the Park by the authorities.

As the Common Council made no appropriation this year for the proper observance of the day, what was done in the way of parading and festivities was the result of voluntary enthusiasm on the part of our citizens. Flags, banners and appropriate devices adorned nearly all our hotels, theatres and public buildings, and in many instances the ships in the harbor were gallily decked with flags and streamers. A holiday was given to all the scholars in the public schools, and many old Knickerbockers abstained from business in honor of the day.

The military display was very fine for number and discipline, the First Division of New York State Militia never appearing to greater advantage. Nearly all the infantry regiments turned out in heavy marching order, with the recently introduced gray overcoats, which added not a little to the uniformity and beauty of the display. Of late years, the number of our city soldiers have greatly increased, and there could not have been less than 6,000 men under arms. These are not all Americans; indeed, the Irish, and particularly the German regiments, were by far the strongest.

The Veterans of 1812, retaining the spirit that made them heroes in times gone by, proceeded at sunrise to the arsenal, for the purpose of firing a salute, but finding the lazy keeper asleep and no cannon and powder to be had, they

occupied their time in marching about the town. The review in the Park was very much interfered with by the want of sufficient room for a military display, and also by the exceedingly bad arrangement of having the spectators crowded close in upon the military lines. The day being exceedingly fine, there was an unusual attendance of beautiful ladies, in fact the streets were alive with pedestrians of both sexes, all in holiday attire. It was understood that the Governor and his military staff would be present at the review, but by some accident, "the commander-in-chief" was overlooked in the programme, and consequently did not make his appearance. The military passed in review as follows:

## FIRST BRIGADE.

Washington Gray Troop.

1st Regiment—German Hussars, Col. Postly. This regiment turned out very strong and was much admired.

2d Regiment, Col. Bogart, preceded by Robertson's Band. The German Rifles attached to this regiment were very numerous.

71st Regiment, Col. Vosburgh, preceded by Wallace's Band.

Hussar troop.

3d Regiment.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

4th Regiment, Col. Hincken, composed of three companies of cavalry and five of light artillery, preceded by a band.

5th Regiment, Col. Schwartzwalder, eight companies—one grenadier, five infantry, and two of rifles.

6th Regiment, Col. Finckney, preceded by the Washington Band—six infantry and two rifle companies.

76th Regiment, Col. Doheny, accompanied by Kohn's Band.

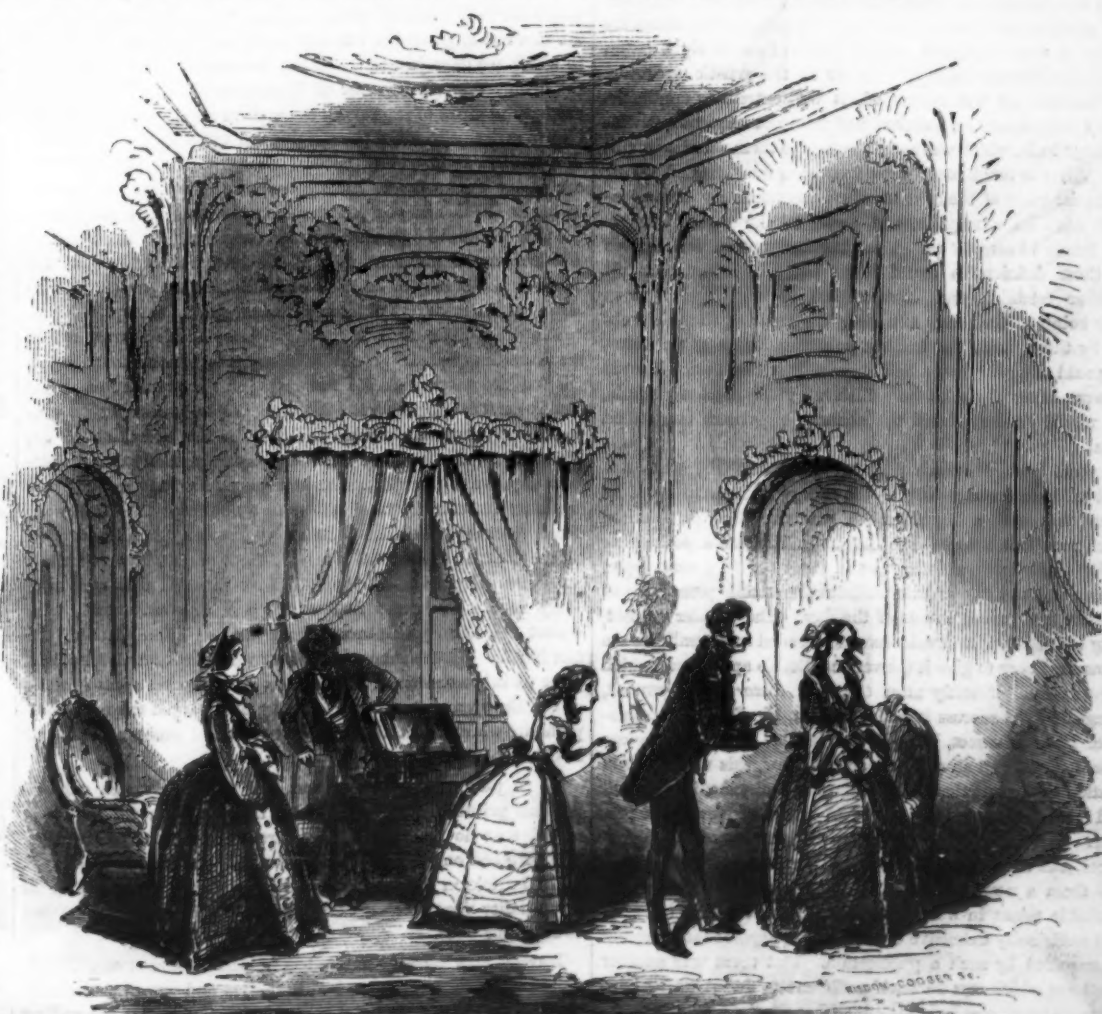
## THIRD BRIGADE.

7th Regiment, National Guard, Col. Duryea, preceded by their band. This regiment surpassed itself, and their splendid marching excited vehement applause as they marched past.

8th Regiment, Col. Lyon, with Shelton's Band. This corps was formerly known as the Washington Grays, the eldest in the city, and one of the best.

9th Regiment, Col. Ditkin, preceded by Manahan's Band. A good looking regiment, but might have marched better.

10th Regiment, Colonel Halsey, with Shelton's Band.



SCENE IN THE PLAY OF THE LITTLE TREASURE AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.



**FOURTH REGIMENT.**  
11th Regiment, Colonel M. Van Buren, composed of five companies of infantry, two of rifles, and one other. A fine and well drilled regiment.  
12th Regiment, Colonel Richard French. Notwithstanding the defection of the Light Guard and State Guard from this fine regiment, it gives evidence of excellent drill, and has evidently improved under its new Colonel.  
6th Regiment, Colonel Ryan, Manahan's Band, followed by a fine troop of horse.  
With this striking military parade closed the more pretentious ceremonies of Evacuation Day. In the evening Colonel Mr. M. Van Buren gave a princely entertainment at his residence in fourteenth street, to the Major General commanding, his staff, and the officers of the fourth division of the State Militia. The most interesting event however was the visit of the veterans to Brady's gallery. The corps to the number of one hundred and thirty-six, were taken in small full-length figures, by Mr. Brady's new and beautiful improvement, the Ambrotype, which alone could have accomplished the desired object. Independent of the intrinsic merit of the pictures, in the course of a few years, they will possess a value that cannot now be appreciated, for only a short time can elapse, ere the veterans' salute in honor of Evacuation Day will be silenced, and these heroes of a memorable war will be gathered home to their fathers; then these groups, so wonderfully portrayed by the Daguerrian art—will rise in national importance, and become prominent among the most interesting memoirs, preserved of the early times of this great city.

**FATAL CASE OF SHOOTING IN FIFTY-NINTH STREET.**—Coroner Gamble held an inquest on Thursday upon the body of Mr. Ashbel D. Crane, who was accidentally shot by a lad named Michael Geary when firing at a target. Upon examination it appeared that the battery surrounding the target was imperfectly constructed, and the ball perforated the board and entered the neck of the deceased, producing instant death. The jury exculpated the prisoner from all blame.

Ex-President Fillmore, now in Italy, proposes to spend the winter there.

#### PLAN OF PUBLICATION.

In order to accomplish the circulation of our paper as far as possible in a given time, throughout the whole country, and more particularly in the South and West, we have deemed it advisable to issue our first number one week in advance of the time set down as our regular day of publication. No. 2, of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS will therefore not be issued until December the 14th, and thereafter every Saturday morning. The country edition will contain the latest news, markets, and shipping list up to late on Thursday evening, and will be despatched on Friday. The New York edition will be published on Saturday Morning, and will contain the latest intelligence, markets, &c., up to the latest hour on Friday night.

Price, 10 cents per copy.  
Six months Subscription, 1 volume - - - \$2 00  
" " " 2 volumes - - - 4 00  
" " " 10 volumes - - - 19 00  
One copy of the News & Frank Leslie's Gazette, \$6 per annum.  
One copy of the News & Frank Leslie's New York Journal, \$5 50 per annum.

Subscriptions should be addressed to FRANK LESLIE, 12 and 14 Spruce Street, New York. Communications to Frank Leslie's Illustrated News.

### FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 15, 1855.

#### PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS IN AMERICA.

##### THE FAILURES OF OUR PREDECESSORS AND OUR OWN PROSPECTS.

In commencing an enterprise of the magnitude of our present undertaking, it may be useful briefly to review the efforts made in this country to introduce, in newspaper literature, the features of actuality and attraction which pictorial illustrations must ever impart to the written records of events. Although in no speculations connected with the arts have greater difficulties or greater discouragement been encountered than in the endeavor to bring wood engraving to the same degree of perfection which it has attained in Europe, we are at length happily in a position to show that, notwithstanding our many failures, our progress in this respect has been more rapid and satisfactory than that of any of our foreign rivals in the same short space of time.

The first attempt to establish a pictorial journal in the United States, was made by that versatile and well known individual the Chevalier Wilkoff. When he returned to this country in 1844, to start the *Republic* newspaper, he brought with him from Europe a small corps of artists and wood engravers, with whose aid he issued a sort of adjunct weekly publication, of eight pages, called "The Picture Gallery." So far as the artistic execution of the illustrations was concerned, it was extremely creditable, but they were scanty in number, and were not brought out with that promptitude, which was necessary to give them value as intelligence. After a few issues, the publication was dropped, owing partly to the want of the artistic experience necessary in the conduct of such an enterprise, and partly to the insufficiency of skilled hands to carry it on. The time had not, in fact, arrived when these deficiencies could be remedied by extraneous aid from other establishments, the number of wood engravers in our city being at that time extremely limited, and the prices obtained by them, from the leading publishers, such as no newspaper could afford. Even had these difficulties been removed there were other obstacles, to which we shall presently allude, which would have rendered the chances of success more than doubtful.

Ten years later, *Gleason's Pictorial* (now *Bailou's*) was commenced at Boston, and owing to the energy and enterprise of its projector, met with a large share of success. This publication, however, excellent though it is, has never been in a position to fulfil the conditions essential to the character of a newspaper. It has not, in short, the artistic facilities for seizing promptly and illustrating the passing events of the day. The wonder is, that, in a city like Boston, it should have succeeded in assembling the resources necessary to give it the very creditable appearance which it now presents. Shortly after *Gleason's Pictorial* was started, encouraged by the success it had met with, Mr. Strong, the publisher, of Nassau-street, brought out, in this city, his *American Illustrated News*. In an artistic point of view, this was the best publication of the sort that had been, up to that time, issued; but it failed from the same causes that had killed its New York predecessor. It made an attempt to give illustrations of passing occurrences, but they came out too long after the events themselves to give them a news character. In this case, as in the others, the available talent in wood engraving, to be found in our city, was not sufficiently extensive or matured to support the incessant supply required by such a publication. But there was another circumstance which was in itself sufficient to defeat its success. Mr. Strong's paper was brought out with only eight pages of matter, and was sold at six cents, whilst *Gleason's*, which was double the size, only cost the same sum.

Then followed that enterprise which, to the uninitiated in such matters, wore such a promising aspect—the *Illustrated News* of Messrs. Barnum & Beach. The capital which was embarked in that concern would, it was thought, have insured its success; but capital is not the only requisite in such an undertaking. Those gentlemen made the mistake of supposing that money can command as readily the resources of art, as it commands the more vulgar necessities of life. They imagined, in fact, that there was no more difficulty in organizing an illustrated than an ordinary newspaper, and that they had only to announce the undertaking to surround themselves with all the aid and appliances necessary. There never was any speculation, perhaps, announced under circumstances of more complete innocence as to the means by which the objects contemplated were to be attained. An undertaking which required months of careful preparation and combination, had, in fact, no preparation at all. The proprietors supposed that they had only to advertise for artists to bring them swarming around them, and the consequence was, that none of the subjects for the first number were resolved upon until the last moment; and when they were at last placed in the hands of such engravers as were to be found, it was discovered that there were but very few capable of executing such work. The next difficulty that beset them was the impossibility of procuring, in time, a sufficient supply of the proper wood. The large blocks required for a newspaper had never been produced in this country, and the habit had been to glue small ones together, at the risk of their coming to pieces in the press. They, consequently, had to depend entirely on imported blocks, which are fastened together by nuts and screws, and capable of resisting any amount of pressure. These required time to procure. It became obvious, therefore, that unless a newspaper could be rendered independent of these foreign supplies, it would be continually obstructed in its efforts to give effect to its engravings. Another and more formidable obstacle still, was the press-work. The proprietors, fancying that an illustrated publication could be worked off the same as any other newspaper, on an ordinary press, had made no arrangements for the printing. After a number of experiments in different printing-houses in New York, no press could be found which was capable of executing, properly, work of this class. The consequence was, that the engravings did not present that fine and even surface which they would have done had they been printed on a machine adapted to the purpose. This oversight was also the main cause of these gentlemen, with all their capital and energy, being unable to produce a paper which could be regarded by the public as having any value as a medium of intelligence. Being compelled to put their paper to press ten days before its date, they were necessarily compelled to exclude all subjects of immediate interest—such as constitute the staple matter of a newspaper. So far as mere pecuniary calculation went, the enterprise could not be regarded as a failure, as, even in the face of all these disadvantages, the paper had reached a circulation of about seventy thousand copies. The proprietors, however, fatigued and disheartened by the hourly obstacles and anxieties which they had to encounter to meet its artistic requirements, finally resolved to abandon it, expressing, nevertheless, their conviction, that such a speculation would pay magnificently if undertaken at a later period, and under the proper conditions of success.

That period has now arrived, and it has devolved upon us to make a fresh experiment. Fully alive, as our readers can see, to the obstacles which defeated the efforts of so many of our predecessors, we would not undertake it did we not feel satisfied that they have been removed from our path. Not only has the number of wood-engravers in this city nearly doubled since the period to which we have just referred, but the encouragement given to the art by the vast increase of illustrated publications, has had the natural effect of improving the quality and style of the work. Native artists who a few years ago were tyros in the profession, now rank in ability with the best foreign talent. We ourselves can claim the credit of having helped to produce this result; owing to the fact of our possessing for several years past one of the largest establishments for wood engraving in the country. The illustrated publications that we have issued show in the number and beauty of their illustrations that we possess in ourselves all the resources necessary for our present enterprise.

The other difficulties to which we have alluded have, in like manner, disappeared. We have in our present establishment not only all the mechanical aid necessary for the preparation of our blocks on the English plan, but the proper presses for the execution of engraved work. Neither in the execution of the illustrations, nor in the process of printing will any delay interpose to prevent us imparting to our journal all the rapidity and freshness essential to the efficiency of a newspaper. To carry out these features to the fullest extent, we have completed an organization of artist agencies throughout most parts of the American continent. By their aid we shall have pictorial delineations of every remarkable event that occurs over its vast extent, with almost the same promptness as the written intelligence of the fact itself. Other arrangements that we have entered into will place us in possession of illustrations of the more salient features of the European news, thus rendering our journal the most comprehensive and interesting pictorial record of events to be found in either hemisphere.

As in publications of this sort, the paper on which engravings are printed adds materially to their beauty; we are determined that no parsimony in this respect shall mar their effect. We have had our paper expressly manufactured for us by Messrs. J. T. Derrickson & Co., of this city, and it will be found to be of a quality very much superior to that which is usually applied to such purposes.

Having now placed our readers in full possession of the difficulties of our enterprise, and of the hopes and prospects that animate us, we have only to let go our anchor, trim our sails, and set out with, we hope, their good wishes, on our arduous undertaking.

#### ART AND ITS PATRONS.

To judge from the magnificent temples which we build to art in this country, a stranger would suppose that we were liberal patrons of it. And yet how completely does the appearance nightly presented by the Academy of Music, give the lie to that assumption. In none of the European capitals is there a finer or better appointed theatre; in but few so carefully selected and efficient a company; and in fewer still a more princely and liberal management. How do we show at once our appreciation of all these advantages and our taste for the arts? By allowing one of the grandest compositions and most imposing spectacles in the whole range of the Italian lyrical drama—the *Prophete*—to be played to almost empty benches. Were the management to fall into the popular taste for vulgar excitements and puffing, this would not probably be the result. Because they are gentlemen, and scorn to descend to such paltry artifices, the public leaves them to support the cost of this effort to sustain their reputation as liberal patrons of art.

#### LITERARY LICENSE.

PROFESSOR LONGFELLOW has been detected in rather a barefaced plagiarism. His new Indian poem of *Hiawatha* turns out to be nothing more than an ingenious paraphrase of the *Kalevala*, or great national epic of the Finns. The proofs of the theft, as given in the *Washington National Intelligencer*, are so clear, that we are curious to see what defence the Professor will make. He cannot very well avail himself of the old patent plea—simultaneity of invention—seeing that the Finnish original has almost an antediluvian origin. Perhaps, like Judge Edmonds, in the case of the *San Francisco Ghost*, he will coolly inform us that he was "impressed" with it by the spirit of its Scandinavian author!

#### FALSE SYMPATHY.

No sooner had the trial of Judge Stuart ended, than there was an effort made on the part of certain parties to create a sympathy in his favor, and thus clearly defeat the ends of justice. We know nothing of the circumstances, except what were developed upon the trial; and as disinterested observers, we could come to no other conclusion than that the "ermine" was soiled. It is urged, that Judge Stuart was the victim of a conspiracy, that he was brought up before the bar of public opinion to gratify the malice of personal foes; and, finally, that he was no worse, and not as bad, as many of our city functionaries. All this may be true, and yet it is most unjust, indeed, to charge upon twelve disinterested jurors, who could have no personal interest in the case, that they had aided and abetted in an unjust persecution against the person on trial. It is, in our opinion, a misfortune, that a higher standard of morals does not prevail; so stringent, indeed, that even the appearance of corruption, on the part of our public officers will not sink them in public opinion, and destroy them as public men. Recall the leading editorials of our city press for the last year or two, and there will be found uncontradicted charges brought against our officials, which, if true, should not only consign them to private life, but should furnish them with homes in our jails and prisons. To justify, therefore, a man who has been pronounced at least not above suspicion of wrong, with deserving no punishment, because his brother officials are worse than he is, is giving a premium to crime, and making rascality the standard by which to judge of the moral excellence of men. We have, personally, no unkindness toward Judge Stuart; we think him one of our most respectable judicial representatives, in spite of the ordeal through which he has just passed; but for all this, we can find no apology for "people in high stations" sending him letters of condolence, or of others, in no stations at all, attempting to create a false sympathy in his behalf. As long as this practice prevails, so long will the ends of justice be unaccomplished, and we must look in vain for any radical reform in the morals and acts of our public servants.

This subject has been more particularly brought to our mind by the soft whimperings, and dove-like cooings uttered against the engineer of the Pacific Railroad, whose thoughtlessness, vanity, or incapacity, hurled in an instant twenty human beings into eternity, and filled the hearts of an immense city with hopeless grief. An effort is made by the many personal friends of the unfortunate engineer, to shed over his memory, the charm of a martyr, and a great many simple-minded people about St. Louis, are already bathed in tears of sympathy for his untimely fate. That he was swept down the gulf of destruction with his victims is a providential interference in his behalf; had he lived to contemplate his work of destruction, to bear the brunt of the denunciations, which, under such circumstances, would have been showered upon his head, he would have been miserable indeed. Every fact that has been developed with regard to the fatal accident, shows a criminal defiance of the laws of safety, which makes it charitable to suppose, that the engineer was incompetent for his task, and fell a victim to ignorance in his vocation. It is to be hoped that the independence of some few of the press will in turn be universally imitated. It is only the fearless comments of the press upon the reckless in offices of trust, that prevents society at times from falling into a disorganized state—that keeps the strong from destroying the weak. It was this bold criticism that will secure to the thousands who travel between New York and Philadelphia a *double railroad track*; but this great boon was not accomplished, until the cries, the shrieks, and dying groans of the wounded at Burlington, were carried through the country on the lightning wings of our journals, and were brought home to every fire-side of our vast Republic, by the fearless denunciations of an independent press. A false sympathy, is the mill-dew—the corruption of our morals.

**INTERESTING RELICS.**—At a meeting of the descendants of Israel Putnam recently, a number of articles were exhibited, which served as reminiscences of by-gone and perilous times. The original commission, issued by order of the Continental Congress, dated 19th June, 1775, and signed by John Hancock, was brought from Mississippi by W. W. Putnam, and was an object of much interest. The military coat which the general wore in the war of the Revolution, was forwarded by A. W. Putnam, Esq., of Tennessee. A bullet mould was exhibited, and also a powder-horn of curious workmanship, on which was delineated the route of the army from Albany to Fort William Henry, together with all the stations between those points; and it bears the following inscription:

W. A. R.

Capt. Israel Putnam's horn, made at Fort William Henry, Nov. the 10th, A. D. 1776.

When bows and weighty spears were used in fight,  
'Twere nervous limbs declared a man of might;  
But now, Gun-Powder scorns such men to own,  
And Heroes not by limbs, but souls are shown!

The book trade of Philadelphia have contributed \$20,000 to make up the \$50,000 required by the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, to ballast and equip their road.

At the last sitting of the Geographical Society in Paris, Mr. Squier, former Charge from the United States to Central America, placed before it a large drawing of the Isthmus of Honduras, showing the direction to be taken by the Inter-Oceanic Railway, which is intended to unite the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. All the details of this great line have been the object of a series of surveys, which established the possibility of easily crossing the Cordillera. The Honduras Railway, he stated, has the advantage over all the other projects of communication across Central America, of possessing excellent ports at each of its extremities—Porto Cabello on one side, and Fonseca on the other. All the surveys have been completed, and the execution of the line will soon be commenced.

Mr. Charles Brozier, of Paterson, N. J., was instantly killed on Saturday last, by the water-wheel of a factory, which was accidentally set in motion while he was engaged in repairing it.

The Jersey City ferry-boat, *Colden*, was approaching her slip on the New York side, on Monday evening, she came into collision with a small steamboat named *David Cox*, inflicting serious damage.

Mr. G. W. Sprague, of North Adams, jumped from the cars from New York, when approaching Springfield, and was instantly killed.



## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE OF THE WEEK.

In Skaneateles, Onondago Co., on the morning of the 18th of October, 1886, the Rev. J. J. Topley, pastor of Skaneateles Baptist Church, died, aged 30.

Rev. D. B. Bradford, has accepted a call of the Congregational Church at Raymond, Mass.

Rev. Henry B. Elliot, of Williamsburg, L. I., has accepted a call to Stamford, Ct.

Rev. Edward A. Fletcher was installed over the Congregational Church in Pontiac, Mich., on the 24th ult.

Rev. M. K. Cross has been called to the Congregational Church, at Tipton Iowa.

Rev. E. Clark, of Eremont, Mass., has been called to the Congregational Church and society of Bristol, Conn.

Rev. Thos. Merong was dismissed from Pepperell, Mass., on the 1st.

Rev. David Breed has asked a dismission from Chester, Mass.

Rev. E. G. Moore has accepted the call of the Presbyterian Church at Lakeville, N. Y.

Rev. John Ward has removed to Ithaca, N. Y.

Rev. Dr. Eddy, late of Newark, N. J., was installed pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Chicago, on the 11th inst.

Rev. N. E. Cornell, has removed to Bangor, Maine.

Rev. S. R. Chill, has removed to Decatur, Ill.

Rev. Theo. A. Hopkins, Rector of the St. George's Church, St. Louis, was ordained to the office of the Rectorhood, on the 14th inst. Sermon by Rev. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont.

Bishop Eastburn consecrated St. John's Church at East Boston, Nov. 13th.

Rev. Wm. Dean, D. D., late missionary to China, has taken up his residence at Wyoming, N. Y., for the benefit of his health.

Rev. A. P. Graves, an under graduate of Madison University, was ordained to the work of the Ministry, at Truxton, N. Y., on the 15th inst.

Rev. A. E. Perkins, of Philadelphia, has been called to Ware, Mass.

Rev. W. S. Coleman has been dismissed from Bellevue, Iowa. Rev. W. E. Catlin, also, from Concord, Ill.

Rev. Samuel J. Andrews, late pastor of the East Windsor, Ct., Congregational church, returned from Europe, last week, essentially benefited by his trip to the Old World.

Mr. Candor J. Silliman was ordained missionary to the Choctaws, by the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa, (O. S.), on the 5th ult.

Rev. Hollis Read has engaged to supply the Presbyterian church at Craneville, N. J.

Rev. S. W. Bash was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Coopers-town, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 31st, by the Presbytery of Otsego.

## EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

January 13th.—First Sunday after Epiphany.—A. M., St. Paul's, East Chester. P. M., Trinity, New Rochelle. E., Mount Vernon.

January 6th.—Epiphany.—A. M., St. Michael's, Brooklyn.

Dec. 23d.—Fourth Sunday in Advent.—A. M., New York. Stated ordination. P. M., Church of the Transfiguration.

Dec. 16th.—Third Sunday in Advent.—A. M., General Theological Seminary.

Dec. 13th.—Thursday.—A. M., Annandale, Red Hook. P. M., Myersville, Red Hook.

Dec. 11th.—Tuesday.—A. M., St. George's Schenectady, Northern Convocation. Dec. 9th.—Second Sunday in Advent.—A. M., Church of the Annunciation, New York.

Dec. 2d.—Advent Sunday.—A. M., Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville. P. M., St. James's, Fordham, West Farms, Westchester county.

Dec. 1st.—Saturday.—A. M., Church of the Holy Communion, New York Special Ordination.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC—DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

The Very Rev. Wm. Starz, V. G., consented to preach last Sunday at High Mass, in St. Mary's Church, Grand street. A collection was taken up for the benefit of the Ladies Benevolent Society for the relief of the poor of the parish.

The Rev. Father Smarius, S. J., preached at High Mass in the Cathedral for a similar object—in aid of the poor of St. Patrick's parish.

On Sunday, the 16th inst., the Most Rev. Archbishop dedicated the New Church of the Immaculate Conception at Port Jervis, Orange Co.

On Thursday, the 15th inst., feast of St. Gertrude, the Most Rev. Archbishop confirmed in St. Patrick's Cathedral 420 persons, including a large number of converts. On Sunday, the 11th inst., the Archbishop confirmed at New Brighton, S. I., 345 persons. On Monday, the 19th inst., the same Most Rev. Prelate confirmed eighty persons at Port Jervis, Orange Co.

## DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN.

The Rev. W. Presbury has accepted a call to Grace Church, Paducah, Kentucky, from the 1st of January next.

The Rev. Aaron Van Nostrand has been received into the diocese of Western New York, and appointed missionary at Clyde and Wolcott, Wayne county.

The Rev. Edward B. Boggs has accepted the rectorship of St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y.

The Rev. T. S. Rummy has accepted a call to Grace Church, White Plains, New York.

The Rev. C. A. Bruce, has accepted a call to the rectorship of Trinity Church, Michigan City.

The Rev. William G. Spencer late assistant minister of St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., has accepted the rectorship of St. Stephen's Church, Terre Haute, Indiana.

The Rev. Joseph Muenster, D. D., of Mount Vernon, O., has been appointed Professor of Biblical Learning in Jubilee College, Illinois.

The Rev. Father R. J. Courjault, of Sulphur Springs, Diocese of Natchez, Miss., fell a victim, last month, to the Yellow Fever. The Rev. J. M. Guillou, vice of Pasagoula, has been appointed to take his place.

The Right Rev. Dr. Loughlin has secured a number of Sisters of the Visitation. The Bishop has provided for them a very favorable location at 141½ Lawrence street, Brooklyn, where the Sisters have opened an academy for young ladies.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No less than thirty-seven Episcopal Missionary preachers proclaim the gospel in the Irish language, besides all that is doing by the Presbyterians, Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists.

Genesee College and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, N. Y., are enjoying a gracious revival of religion. Over sixty have recently been united with the Church, and the work is still onward.

During a residence of twelve years at Honolulu, Rev. Mr. Damon has not known a single instance, that a vessel sailing under the Hawaiian flag, left port on the Sabbath.

The Bishop of London acknowledges, through the Times, the receipt of the first half of a £1,000 bank-note from an anonymous donor, to be applied to the purpose of church extension in the metropolis.

According to the Journal and Messenger, there are in Indiana, 32 Associations, embracing 633 churches, 399 ordained ministers, 39 licentiates, and a total of 30,000 members. The number baptized last year is put down at 3,000.

The Patriarch of the Chipewa Indians was lately baptized, with his wife and three children, making more than forty of that tribe who had received the holy ordinance.

In many parts of the country there are signs of deep religious interest. At Bridgeport, Clifton Park, and particularly in the South and West.

Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.—The lecture room of this new church was opened on Sunday last, with appropriate discourse by the pastor, Rev. S. A. Corey, and Rev. Dr. Church.

Rev. Mr. Sawtell, who has been upon a mission in England, to raise money to aid the American Seamen's Friend Society, to sustain a chaplain at Havre, has met with discouragement growing out of the war.

A new Presbytery composed of the churches in Kings and Queens counties, and connected with the Old School Presbytery of this city, with their ministers, has been erected on Long Island. Fifteen Churches and some twenty ministers were constituted into the new body. The body is to be called the Presbytery of Nassau.

The movements throughout the country for the Revision of the Scriptures are of the most encouraging character. The Bible Union has, through its agents, received the highest testimonials both from abroad and at home.

The American and Foreign Bible Society (Baptist) at its last monthly meeting, was reported to have distributed 1768 bibles during the preceding month. The Society has 40 Colporteurs, and its receipts for the preceding month were eleven thousand dollars.

Rev. J. Kitchell has taken the charge of the Church at Daggers Mills, Tioga Co., Pa.

Rev. Josiah Prentice died at Northwood, N. H., on the 31st ultimo.

Rev. John Tiesdale, pastor of the 3rd Baptist Church, St. Louis, lost his life at the great Railroad disaster near that city.

It is said that Barnum intends to move his Museum up town, to connect with it a Zoological Garden, and that he has purchased a piece of land in Broadway, above Bloeker street, to carry out his purpose. It would be like cutting the nose from the face of New York to have the old Museum shut up, the transparencies torn down, and the music silenced. We look upon such a consummation with juvenile horror.

IRISH FILLIBUSTERS.—The proposition to raise an army in this country, of Irishmen, to achieve the independence of Ireland, meets with no sympathy from Gen. Shields, late United States Senator from Illinois. The gallant general, writing from Earnbault, Rice county, Minnesota Territory, Oct. 26th, says:—“If there is one man in America who thinks I am such a fool as to countenance such absurdity, he may cherish that belief. . . . If my name be mentioned publicly in connection with it, you will do me the favor to contradict it.” Probably no man living has a better idea of the value of these fillibustering expeditions, so far as Ireland is concerned, than Gen. Shields.

The South Carolina Legislature met on Monday, the 26th ultimo. The Governor's Message was sent in on the following day. It is a very short communication, and is entirely devoted to State affairs.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nov. 24.

## DECISIONS.

In the matter of George H. E. Lynch, late Clerk of the Court—in whose hands funds to the amount of nearly \$12,000 were ordered by the Court to be placed by different parties to abide the result of suits, but in the payment over of which he made default, and was removed in consequence by order of the Court—a decision was rendered this forenoon that, although he had been removed, the Court over him by the Court, as one of its officers, is not lost, and that the Court can proceed against him by fine and imprisonment unless he returns the amount. Orders to show cause as relates to two sums of \$2,600 and \$4,700 (Mr. Judah appearing for the application and Mr. Tomlinson opposed,) why he should not be proceeded against by attachment were made.

Caleb D. Gildersleeve agt. James Mahony.—Order affirmed, without cost.

## SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nov. 24.—Before Judge Duer.

## DECISIONS.

Ormsby agt. Babcock.—By the code a prevailing party is allowed \$10 calendar fee for a term. The Court considers that where a case has not been reached, or if not reached after being postponed, the party is entitled to the term fee.

Ford agt. Turner.—In case of demurrer the principle adopted as to the effect when overruled, in suits at law, applying in the same manner to suits in equity.

Graham agt. Anthony.—Motion denied.

Laury agt. Devenue.—Same.

Hunt agt. McGraw.—Same.

Gregory agt. Oak Smith.—Motion granted.

Rollo agt. Mark Levy and others.—Proceeds of sale to be equally divided, deducting costs of sale and reference.

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 24.

## Before Judge NELSON.

## EIGHT-WHEELED RAILROAD CAR.

## ROSS WINANS agt. THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

To recover damages for alleged infringement of patent in the eight-wheeled car. This case, after a second trial, which has occupied nearly a month, was given to the jury this forenoon. The principal question for the jury is, whether the improvement claimed by Mr. Winans in his patent was a new and original invention.

The Court, during its charge, remarked that plaintiff, *prima facie*, is entitled to his patent, and the burden of showing that he is not belongs to the defendant. It is contended, for defence, that the invention is not new, and the cars of Chapman, Treedgold, Jarvis, Allen, and Bryant, alleged as proof in point. The jury, from the evidence, will consider whether the improvements as to the eight-wheeled cars, in their arrangement and adaptation to the road, are embodied in either or all of said four-wheeled cars. It is also said that Mr. Imley, in 1829, sketched the plan of an eight-wheeled car for the Frenchtown railroad, and contracted with the directors to build one, but that it fell through, owing to his partner not concurring. This would not be a bar to a person who carried out and perfected the idea, so as to put it into practical use, maintaining a patent. Even if the party constructs a machine in accordance to the alleged invention, and after trying it, and not meeting with success, abandons it, he cannot claim against a person who subsequently perfects the contrivance, and brings it into actual use.

It is also said that plaintiff dedicated the invention to the public by running the cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. An inventor has a right to ascertain the value of his invention by putting it into practice; and such temporary use will not deprive him of the right of afterward sustaining his patent. It is only where a machine has been completed, and without a patent permitted to continue to operate, that there has been a dedication of it to the public.

It will be for the jury to say whether the defence have satisfied them that plaintiff is not the first and original inventor, or whether there has been a dedication of the invention to the public.

After the charge, the jury retired to the adjoining Court-room, and the Judge, counsel, and officers, with a number of parties in interest, and spectators, remained for three or four hours, till four o'clock, when the Judge requested officer Horton to inquire of the jury if they were likely to agree. He returned with an answer in the negative. The jury was then brought into Court, and the foreman stated that they had not been able to agree. The Judge reminded them of the great time the trial had occupied, the heavy tax that it was to the parties, and the detention of the Court and jury. They would see, therefore, the propriety of their endeavoring to agree upon a verdict. A recess was then taken.

## SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Bar has been fixed for Monday next—Messrs. A. Peabody, Wm. H. Leonard, and John Fowler, Jr., examiners.

## SPECIAL TERM—DECISION.

## John L. Ambler agt. Wilson Small.

The motion that the books and papers appertaining to the office [of Clerk of Police to which Mr. A. claims to have been appointed] be delivered over by Mr. Small to Mr. Ambler forthwith, is granted.

## SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 28.—Before Judge SLOSSON.

## COSTLY PLATE-GLASS.

Mr. Taylor, the celebrated confectionary and restaurant proprietor, Broadway, claims that he agreed with Mr. Isaac L. Platt for the furnishing of plate-glass for his establishment, which was not furnished in accordance to contract, and he had to be supplied elsewhere at a cost of \$1,000 additional, which claim he assigned to Mr. Theodore W. Lyman, who brings suit. It is denied, in defence, there was any breach of contract. Verdict for defendant. For plaintiff, Mr. Blatchford; for defendant, Mr. Noyer.

## SUIT FOR PERSONAL INJURY.

## John Betz agt. John A. Hunter.

A German lad, about thirteen years of age, was run over by a horse and sleigh, last Winter, on the Bloomingdale road, and much injured. Suit is brought to recover damages. Verdict for plaintiff, \$400. For plaintiff, Mr. King. For defendant, Messrs. Hadley & Hopkins.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAHAM INSTITUTE FOR AGED INDIGENT FEMALES.—The annual meeting of this institution was held at the Home, in Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. A large number of ladies were present, but no gentlemen, with the exception of the officiating clergy, the Rev. Dr. Buddington, who presided, and the Rev. Drs. Farley and Holmes. After preliminary exercises, the annual report was read, from which it appears that the inmates at present number 39; admitted during the year, 6; died, 3; viz: Mrs. Mary Angus, aged 74; Miss Hannah E. Wood, aged 87; Miss Grace Jones, aged 67. The health of the inmates is good. At the time of Mr. Graham's death, the founder, there was a debt of \$5000, but since then, through the efforts of friends, this amount has been greatly reduced, and the prospect now is that the whole will be liquidated in a short time. A gentleman in this city offers the proceeds of a lot in Jersey City for the benefit of the institution, if a purchaser can be found for that and the one adjoining, at \$1000 each. The report shows much of prosperity and increased usefulness, and calls upon the charitable to sustain the enterprise. The receipts of the year were, \$6,442 26; expenditures, \$3,320 26; leaving a balance of, \$3,122, which will go largely toward liquidating the mortgage. Addresses were made by the clergymen, and the proceedings terminated with prayer.

A report was circulating in town, on Wednesday, that Middle Rachel had died suddenly. The story is without foundation, having originated from her sudden departure from Philadelphia, where she was seized with a violent cold, producing a painful and exhausting cough, for Havannah, whither she has been ordered by her medical attendant.

Mr. Lineberger, of the firm of Kahn and Lineberger, while on his way to Washington, had one of his trunks cut open at Philadelphia during their transfer to the Washington depot, and its contents, consisting of watches and jewelry to the value of \$2,500, stolen.

The locomotive Clinton exploded, on Monday evening, on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, killing the engineer and fireman.

It is estimated that ten thousand persons have fallen victims to the cholera, this season, in Caracas, Lagusyra, Puerto Cabello, Valencia, Victoria, Fernero, Maracay, and other places. Its presence in Valencia still continues alarmingly fatal.

Mr. Cadwell, a conductor on the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, has been convicted of embezzlement, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Motion has been made for a new trial.

## POSTSCRIPT.

## CALIFORNIA MAILS AND TREASURE—ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

The United States mail steamship George Law, Commander William Lewis Herndon, U. S. N., left Aspinwall at 10 o'clock on the 20th instant, and arrived at Sandy Hook on the 29th, and unfortunately ran ashore, and did not come up to the city till to-day. She experienced heavy northerly gales passing Cuba. She brings news from California up to the 6th instant, with \$1,500,000 in gold on freight, and four hundred and seventy-four passengers.

Up to our going to press, there were no signs reported of the appearance of the Atlantic, now thirteen days out from Liverpool.

## ITEMS.

EXECUTION OF CRANE AND FREE AT COLONIA.—From the *Placerville American* we gather the following particulars of the execution which took place at Colonia.

At an early hour on Friday some 5,000 or 6,000 persons assembled to witness the execution of the two criminals. At 1 o'clock P. M. the prisoners took their seats in the wagon, accompanied by the sheriff and his assistants. On arriving at the foot of the gallows, both ascended the platform with a firm step. Free quite gallantly skipped upon the drop, regarding the gallows with great complacency. Crane made a brief address to the meeting, in which he expressed no regret at his past life, but deplored that he had not been allowed to terminate his existence long since; he said he would soon rejoin his beloved bride, whom the world called his murdered victim. He continued to speak for twenty minutes.

Free said he had no intention to address the assemblage; but the crowd insisting upon his saying something, he commenced singing from a M. S. hymn, in which Crane took part. This performance, they stepped upon the drop, the ropes were adjusted, and the bolts were withdrawn. Crane's last words were, "Susan, receive me, I will be with you soon." They died with little apparent pain. This is a sequel to two of the bloodiest tragedies ever enacted within the borders of the State.

On the 23d inst., a Baltimore schooner was driven ashore in Princeess Anne County, with fugitive slaves on board. The captain was captured by the owner of the slaves, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars were found in his possession, which the negroes stated they had paid him for their passage to Philadelphia. The captain in vindication, asserted his entire ignorance of the slaves being on board his vessel when he left port, and had only accidentally discovered them by observing a chip under the fore-castle hatch, which led him to raise the hatch, when he discovered the fugitives stowed away below. On making this discovery, he called the mate, who manifested as much surprise as he had himself felt. The money in question was taken from the possession of the negroes, and the vessel was put about with a view to run into Norfolk, but the gale of wind that was blowing at the time rendered it impracticable, and the schooner was run ashore. The slaves, two men, two women, and one child, were taken in for safe keeping, to await the action of their owners.

Several new paintings have been added to the Dueseldorf Gallery during the past week, of which we hear a good report. Two of them, called the Blonde and the Brunette, have been especially mentioned to us as charming pictures. The Gallery, we understand, will remain open during the winter, and we do not know a place of resort where a leisure hour can be more agreeably spent.

The number of offices in the gift of the House of Representatives is about one hundred. Of the incumbents, one receives a salary of \$3,600 a year; five, \$2,100; twelve, \$1,900; and the remainder range as low as \$438, which is the pay of the laborers. The Clerk, Doorkeeper, Postmaster, and Sergeant-at-Arms are elected by the House, and the others are appointed by these officers.

Returns published in the *Baton Rouge Advocate* from thirty-five parishes in Louisiana, give a majority of 2,969 in favor of the removal of the seat of government. Thirteen parishes are yet to be heard from, in which only four majorities are looked for. The whole west and north-west voted en masse against the removal, and the question it is believed will be decided in the negative.

A German last maker named Adam Rein, committed suicide at Philadelphia on Saturday last by blowing his head to pieces with a horse-pistol.

A grand Know-Nothing mass meeting was held at Louisville on Wednesday, in which delegates from Massachusetts, Ohio, Mississippi, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky took part. A series of resolutions re-affirming the principles of the party, as enunciated by the Philadelphia convention was adopted.

A letter to the Philadelphia Exchange, from Laguayra, (Venezuela) Nov. 3, says that Santa Anna is daily expected there, with a view of making that port his permanent abode.

## MONEY MARKET.

The present state of confidence forms an agreeable contrast to that which prevailed in the money market two weeks ago. The quieting of all apprehensions of war between this country and England, and the almost total cessation of shipments of specie have induced a more satisfactory feeling in financial circles.

This present, and last week's English steamer took scarcely any specie, and the city Bank has received their reserve since last week's statement, from \$11,263,917 to \$11,718,328. This would probably have been larger, had not some derangements in the Eastern Banks obliged them to strengthen their position.

These derangements appear now to be adjusted. Exchange on London, by the "Pacific," 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 per cent, afterwards rising to 10 1/2; on Paris, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Amsterdam, 40 1/2 to 41 1/2.

The imports this month have comparatively increased, but since the 1st of January they are \$5 millions less, than to this time last year, and the exports, exclusive of specie, are \$1 millions, against \$1 millions same time last year.

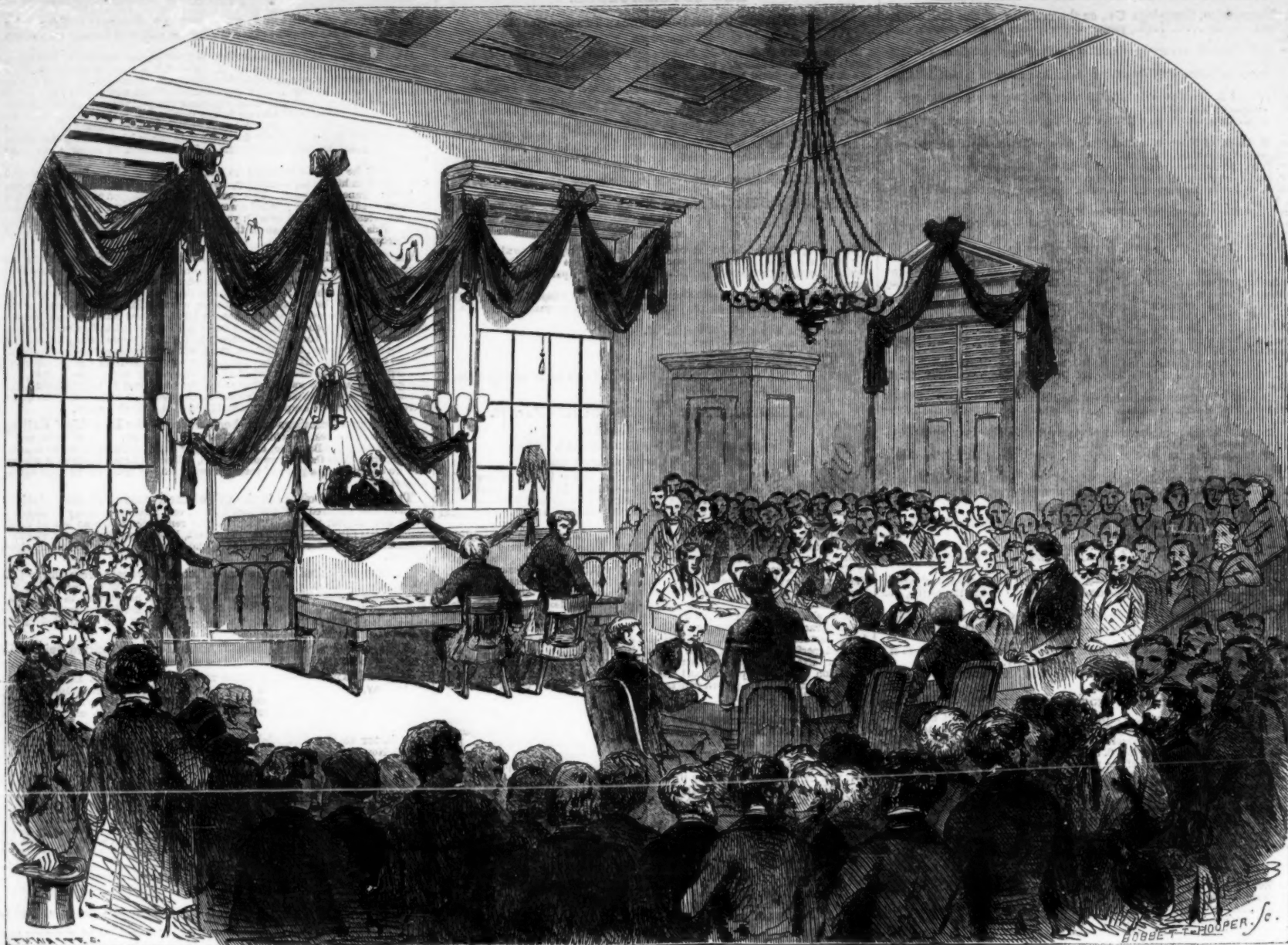
The export of Flour and Corn continue active, at remunerating prices to our farmers, and the railroads are fully occupied in transporting produce from the interior to the seaboard.

In anticipation of the profitable employment of the leading railroads, stocks have been largely dealt in, and the general tendency has been upward. The day appointed to close the canal is the 5th of December.

Money is easily obtained on call at 7 1/2 per cent, and good notes are negotiated at 10 to 12 1/2 per cent. It is, probably, that rates for money will not be extravagant this winter, as it is commensurate with curtailed engagements, and without any of the depression which characterized the last.

FRIDAY, 4 P. M.—The stock market exhibits signs of some little improvement, and announced are the quotations of to-day: Missouri 68 1/2; Indiana State 58 1/2; Virginia 54 3/4; Har. 1st 107 1/2; Har. 2d 107 1/2; N. Y. Central 76 1/2; Ill. Imp. 47 1/2; Har. 1st 107 1/2; Har. 2d 107 1/2; Har. 3d 107 1/2; Har. 4th 107 1/2; Har. 5th 107 1/2; Har. 6th 107 1/2; Har. 7th 107 1/2; Har. 8th 107 1/2; Har. 9th 107 1/2; Har. 10th 107 1/2; Har. 11th 107 1/2; Har. 12th 107 1/2; Har. 13th 107 1/2; Har. 14th 107 1/2; Har. 15th 107 1/2; Har. 16th 107 1/2; Har. 17th 107 1/2; Har. 18th 107 1/2; Har. 19th 107 1/2; Har. 20th 107 1/2; Har. 21st 107 1/2; Har. 22nd 107 1/2; Har. 23rd 107 1/2; Har. 24th 107 1/2; Har. 25th 107 1/2; Har. 26th 107 1/2; Har. 27th 107 1/2; Har. 28th 107 1/2; Har. 29th 107 1/2; Har. 30th 107 1/2; Har. 31st 107 1/2; Har. 1st 107 1/2; Har. 2nd 107 1/2; Har. 3rd 107 1/2; Har. 4th 107 1/2; Har. 5th 107 1/2; Har. 6th 107 1/2; Har. 7th 107 1/2; Har. 8th 107 1/2; Har. 9th 107 1/2; Har. 10th 107 1/2; Har. 11th 107 1/2; Har. 12th 107 1/2; Har. 13th 107 1/2; Har. 14th 107 1/2; Har. 15th 107 1/2; Har. 16th 107 1/2; Har. 17th 107 1/2; Har. 18th 107 1/2; Har. 19th 107 1/2; Har. 20th 107 1/2; Har. 21st 107 1/2; Har. 22nd 107 1/2; Har. 23rd 107 1/2; Har. 24th 107 1/2; Har. 25th 107 1/2; Har. 26th 107 1/2; Har. 27th 107 1/2; Har. 28th 107 1/2; Har. 29th 107 1/2; Har. 30th 107 1/2; Har. 31st 107 1/2; Har. 1st 107 1/2; Har. 2nd 107 1/2; Har. 3rd 107 1/2; Har. 4th 107 1/2; Har. 5th 107 1/2; Har. 6th 107 1/2; Har. 7th 107 1/2; Har. 8th 107 1/2; Har. 9th 107 1/2; Har. 10th 107 1/2; Har. 11th 107 1/2; Har. 12th 107 1/2; Har. 13th 107 1/2; Har. 14th 107 1/2; Har. 15th 107 1/2; Har. 16th 107 1/2; Har. 17th 107 1/2; Har. 18th 107 1/2; Har. 19th 107 1/2; Har. 20th 107 1/2; Har. 21st 107 1/2; Har. 22nd 107 1/2; Har. 23rd 107 1/2; Har. 24th 107 1/2; Har. 25th 107 1/2; Har. 26th 107 1/2; Har. 27th 107 1/2; Har. 28th 107 1/2; Har. 29th 107 1/2; Har. 30th 107 1/2; Har. 31st 107 1/2; Har. 1st 107 1/2; Har. 2nd 107 1/2; Har. 3rd 107 1/2; Har. 4th 107 1/2; Har. 5th 107 1/2; Har. 6th 107 1/2; Har. 7th 107 1/2; Har. 8th 107 1/2; Har. 9th 107 1/2; Har. 10th 107 1/2; Har. 11th 107 1/2; Har. 12th 107 1/2; Har. 13th 107 1/2; Har. 14th 107 1/2; Har. 15th 107 1/2; Har. 16th 107 1/2; Har. 17th 107 1/2; Har. 18th 107 1/2; Har. 19th 107 1/2; Har. 20th 107 1/2; Har. 21st 107 1/2; Har. 22nd 107 1/2; Har. 23rd 107 1/2; Har. 24th 107 1/2; Har. 25th 107 1/2; Har. 26th 107 1/2; Har. 27th 107 1/2; Har. 28th 107 1/2; Har. 29th 107 1/2; Har. 30th 107 1/2; Har. 31st 107 1/2; Har. 1st 107 1/2; Har. 2nd 107 1/2; Har. 3rd 107 1/2; Har. 4th 107 1/2; Har. 5th 107 1/2; Har. 6th 107 1/2; Har. 7th 107 1/2; Har. 8th 107 1/2; Har. 9th 107 1/2; Har. 10th 107 1/2; Har. 11th 107 1/2; Har. 12th 107 1/2; Har. 13th 107 1/2; Har. 14th 107 1/2; Har. 15th 107 1/2; Har. 16th 107 1/2; Har. 17th 107 1/2; Har. 18th 107 1/2; Har. 19th 107 1/2; Har. 20th 107 1/2; Har. 21st 107 1

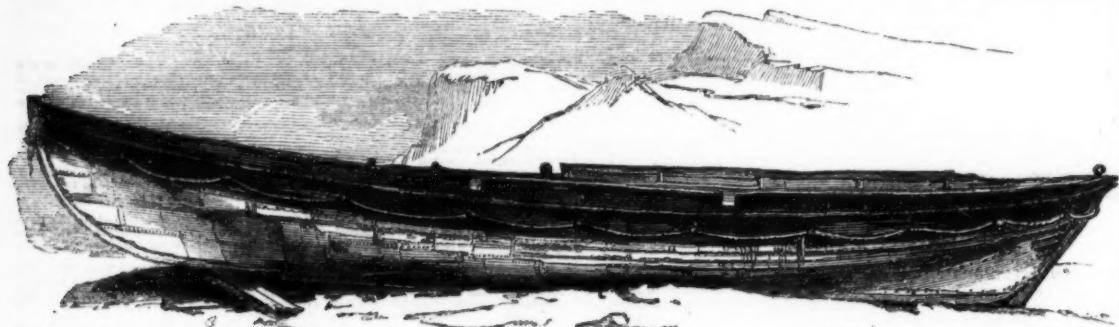




TRIAL OF BAKER FOR THE MURDER OF WILLIAM POOLE.

## DR. KANE'S BOAT "FAITH."

Among the few relics preserved of the Kane Arctic Expedition, is the boat "Faith." It was this now interesting piece of naval architecture, which lived through the vicissitudes of the Expedition. It was with this boat that Kane and his companions escaped from their most imminent perils. In the stern is to be seen a large patch of sheet-lead, nailed over a hole, through which, on one occasion, was driven a piece of rock-sharpened ice, that came near crippling Dr. Kane for life. It now reposes in peace at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and is destined, we understand, to an honorable pedestal, alongside a similar curiosity, made immortal for its connection with Capt. Parry, and the Japan Expedition.



DR. KANE'S ARCTIC BOAT, THE "FAITH."

THE SCHOONER EUDORA, (of Saybrook), which was sunk on Friday last between that and City Island, has not yet been raised, but several discoveries have been made which show quite conclusively that a murder has been perpetrated on board. Several articles of property have been fished up from her. Among these were the vessel's burgee, a pillow, and some bed clothing, all of which were more or less saturated with blood. The negro, who left the vessel alone on Friday last, was arrested on sculling ashore. On the next day (Saturday) he was put in irons, and confined in the county jail at White Plains. On his person were found two pocket-books, one containing \$50 and the other \$180. The one containing the \$50 was in one of his boots. A silver watch, probably worth \$30 or \$40, was found in one of his pockets. He had also a carpet bag, in which were found a boy's shirt and two pairs of shoes, evidently not his own. He had with him in the boat a hatchet and a large bowie knife. The hatchet appeared as if it had been burned.

A ROWING MATCH, in Whitehall boats, came off on Monday last, over the five mile course of the Empire City Regatta Club, at Harlem, between



THE "FAITH"—FRONT VIEW.

## H. GRINNELL.

We know of no one among our merchants who shrinks so instinctively from notoriety as Mr. Grinnell. It has been utterly impossible for us, without invading the sanctity of private feelings, to obtain any biographical notice beyond the fact, that, to his princely liberality, the world is indebted for the great discoveries made by the "Arctic Expedition." Mr. Grinnell is known to the commercial world for his great enterprise and vast success; and while he has accumulated the reward following well-directed industry, he has, at the same time, also distinguished himself by liberality toward every public enterprise commensurate with his acquisitions. He is, indeed, an ornament to the commercial community of our great metropolis.

MURDER IN OAKVILLE, CANADA.—A man was found dead in a house occupied by John Bresnahan, in Oakville, on the 23d, between 6 and 7 o'clock, under circumstances of the most mysterious character. The deceased, whose name was Robert O'Connell, was a laboring man of unsteady habits. It appears that O'Connell entered the above house about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in a state of intoxication, and that he had money in his possession. The statements of the inmates of the house are so confused that nothing can be gained from them, further than that the deceased was taken with a fit and died. There is, however, a wound under the left breast of the dead man, of about half an inch in length, which shows plainly that he met with foul play from the hands of some one. All the parties in the house have been arrested, consisting of two men and two women, and placed in safe keeping until an investigation can be made by the proper authorities. We understand that the premises are undergoing a thorough search, under the direction of the High Constable, who, we doubt not, will do all in his power to find out the true circumstances.

From the weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration, it appears the number of emigrants who arrived in this country during the past year has been 126,766. To the date last year 293,827 arrived, being a decrease of 167,061. The receipts during the same period have been \$407,179 61, and the expenditure \$462,963 14; present indebtedness, \$36,783 53. Com. Kennedy, Chairman of Castle Garden Committee, reports that four vessels have arrived during the past week, bringing 934 persons, and \$40,652 97 in money, an average of \$43 per passenger.

David Stittager, a shoemaker, living in West Washington Place, assaulted his wife with a knife and inflicted a cut upon her head. The offender was looked up by Justice Davidson for examination.

## [THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.]

THE sympathy felt for the loss of Sir John Franklin, vibrated through the heart of the civilized world, and the devotion of his wife, to aid in his rescue from the perils of the Arctic seas gave an additional interest to his fate. The mercantile community of New York was deeply affected. Amidst the excitement one of its chief ornaments, Henry Grinnell, with a liberality that has found no precedents among merchant princes, conceived the idea of fitting out an expedition, for the double purpose of rescuing Sir John Franklin, and at the same time extending our geographical discoveries in the unknown regions of the north. To Dr. E. K. Kane, U. S. N., the command of the expedition was assigned, this gentleman having already distinguished himself by previous discoveries; and on the 31st of May, 1853, with a picked crew, and enterprising officers, the Doctor started upon his perilous voyage.

THE ADVANCE, for such was the name of the brig, was probably one of the finest pieces of naval architecture that ever left our port, and the precautions used to resist the cold were found complete. Together with an abundance of furs and buffalo robes, the doctor also took his extensive library, beside a great number of scientific books, together with the best philosophical apparatus calculated to aid him in his discoveries. The departure of the vessel with its hardy navigators, on her twofold mission of charity and scientific research, was hailed by a large concourse of spectators with applauding shouts. Salutes



HENRY GRINNELL, ESQ.—FROM AN AMBROTYPE, BY BRADY.





1. Bukovina.
2. Sereth.
3. River Sereth.
4. Transylvania—a province of Austria.
5. Kronstadt—a frontier town of Austria.
6. Part of the Carpathian range of mountains.
7. Moldavia.
8. Botuchany.
9. Jassy.
10. Galatz.
11. Brailow.

12. Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia.
13. Wallachia.
14. Ottenitza.
15. Giurgevo.
16. Bessarabia—a province of Turkey, taken by the Russian.
17. Bender, the capital of Bessarabia.
18. Akerman.
19. Kilia.
20. Kogalnicea.
21. Faltui.

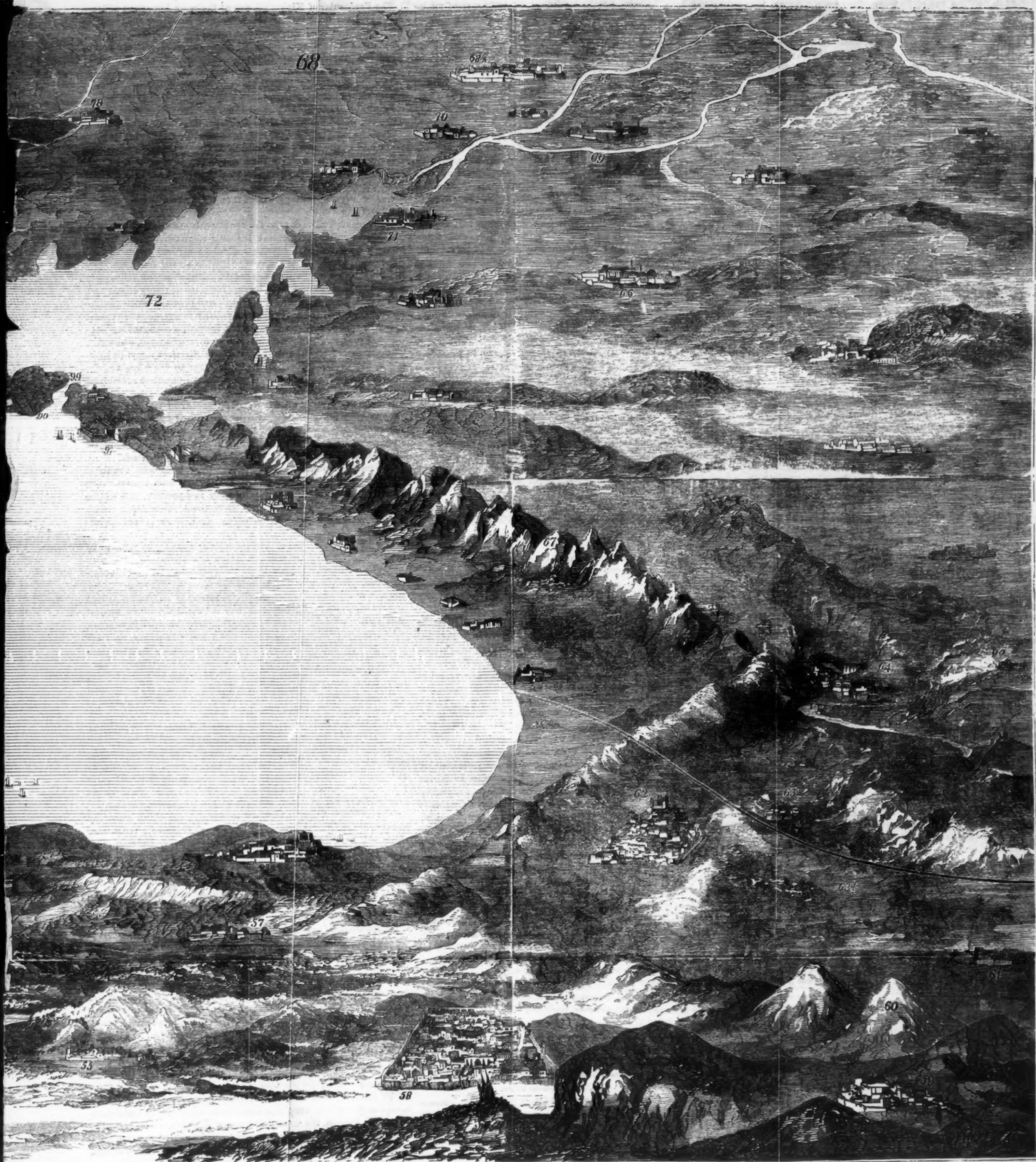
22. Kichinan.
23. The River Pruth—the present boundary of the Russian Empire.
24. The River Dniester.
25. The River Danube—the northern boundary of the Turkish Empire.
26. Part of the Turkish Province of Bulgaria.
27. Schumla.
28. Rostchuk.
29. Silistria.
30. Hirsova.

31. Matonia.
32. Badabagh.
33. Varna.
34. Balchick.
35. A range of rugged mountains, formerly called Hemus, now the Balkans.
36. Burgas.
37. Adrianople.
38. Constantinople.
39. The Bosphorus, dividing Europe and Asia.
40. Soutari, a city of Asia Minor.

41. The Sea of Marmora.
42. The Dardanelles.
43. Gallipoli.
44. Sultanieh, the Treas of the New Testament.
45. Banarbarki, supposed to be the site of Nim.
46. Basika Bay.
47. Mount Ida.
48. Mount Olympus.
49. Brousa.
50. Izmid.
51. Boli.



## THE SEAT OF WAR.



1. Sinope—where a great portion of the Turkish fleet was surprised by the Russians and destroyed.  
2. Trebizond—a commercial town of Turkey.—The country around Sinope and Trebizond was formerly a Roman province, called Pontus in the New Testament.  
3. Angoria.  
4. Tokat.  
5. Amasia.  
6. Niksar.

7. Erzeroum, the capital of Turkish Armenia.  
8. Bajazid.  
9. Mount Ararat.  
10. Erivan.  
11. Kars.  
12. The Plains of Ararat—called the Plains of Shinar in the Bible.  
13. Tiflis, the capital of Georgia. In this district, and the mountain passes of Circassia, Schamyl is warring against Russia.  
14. Gori.

15. Stavropol, the capital of Caucasia, the country inhabited by the Calmuck Tartars.  
16. Caucasus Mountains, extending from the Sea of Azof to the Caspian Sea.  
17. The flat country of the Don Cossacks between Stavropol and Tcherkark.  
18. New Tcherkark, the capital of the Don Cossacks.  
19. The River Don.  
20. Rostov.  
21. Azof.

22. The Sea of Azof.  
23. The Steppes of Southern Russia.  
24. Odessa on the Southern coast of Russia.  
25. Nicolaieff.  
26. The village in which the English philanthropist, Howard, died, and was buried.  
27. Kherson.  
28. Berislav.  
29. Ferskop, a fortified town at the entrance to the Crimea.  
30. The Crimea.  
31. Simpheropol.

32. Bagtchaserai, the ancient Tartar capital.  
33. Sebastopol.  
34. Eupatoria.  
35. Old Fort.  
36. Balaklava.  
37. Alushta.  
38. Caffa.  
39. Kerch.  
40. Anapa, the principal fortress of the Russians on the north-east shore of the Black Sea. The succession of fortresses below Anapa have all been destroyed.  
41. Black Sea.



bringing up of daily supplies; thus exposure, starvation, disease, and the most fatiguing service in camp and trenches daily carried off hundreds of their men. The following authentic records bear a heart-rending evidence to the sufferings of the Allied armies before Sebastopol. The effective state of the English on landing in the Crimea amounted to 26,000 men; after the battle of Inkermann they had but 14,000. By the end of December only 8,000 could be mustered, and by the end of February not more than 5,000 survived the combined effects of neglect and war; and all this in spite of the reinforcements arriving from time to time to fill up the daily-widening gap in the ranks. Their loss in horses amounted to nearly ninety-eight per cent. By the end of February there were not more than eighty horses in the English camp, and these were used merely as beasts of burden. The French, though gradually increasing the number of their divisions from four to ten, were yet, at the reopening of the siege, unable to muster above 60,000 combatants. Of the 12,000 Turks who had joined the expedition, more than 7000 were swept away.

"Up to the end of March we see the Allies struggling manfully and nobly against these terrible odds, when—thanks to the exertions of the Western governments—their position began visibly to improve. About that time General Niel, one of the most distinguished French engineer officers, was sent out to Sebastopol for the purpose of concerting, conjointly with Bisot, the then chief of the French engineers, a plan for the continuation of the siege-works. Both these officers agreed upon the trenches being again pushed forward, but in silence; that is to say, not under cover of their batteries."

It was at this period that it was resolved to make the Malakoff the principal object of attack.

The siege, as now carried on, became a most singular operation of war, the common order of things being inverted; instead of the besieging army working up to the walls of the city by regular approaches, the besieged garrison threw out fresh works, which brought them closer to their invaders, and the space between the two antagonists was progressively narrowed, until they were in parts but a very few hundred yards from each other. Meantime a railway was laid down from Balaklava to the camp, for the conveyance of ammunition and stores, which afforded most grateful and important relief to our army, which was well nigh exhausted with the labor of carrying heavy loads through almost impracticable passes. An electric telegraph also was established direct from the camp to the seat of government, by which news and instructions are now conveyed in a few hours from end to end. The numerical strength of the armies of the Allies was also increased by continual draughts, and early in the spring had reached fully 100,000 effective men.

By the beginning of April the siege-works were so far advanced, that a renewal of active operations was resolved upon. On the 9th of April, the bombardment re-commenced, and continued for sixteen days without intermission, when, from the exhaustion of both men and material, it was again for a time suspended. The magnitude of this attack is without parallel in military history, the British alone having fired during the first six days the immense amount of between 16,000 and 17,000 32 and 68-pound shot, 7,800 13-inch shells, and 4,500 10-inch shells, making about 2,230 tons of shot, and 550 tons of powder. The French, being much stronger in artillery, would swell the gross amount to at least 6,000 tons of shot and shell, and nearly 1,600 tons of powder. Prince Gortschakoff says, in one of his despatches, that 20,000 projectiles were thrown against the city on the 9th.

By the end of May the strength of the Allied armies (to whom a Sardinian contingent was now added) amounted to 110,000 French, 30,000 English, 60,000 Turks, 15,000 Sardinians, making a total of 215,000, with 300 field-pieces. The Russians, on the other hand, according to the best accounts, were 130,000 strong,—still a very disproportionately large number, when the relative position of besieged and besiegers is considered. The consequence was that, as heretofore, the besiegers were almost nightly harassed with sorties—operations in which loss of life was a consideration of less importance to the assailants than the assailed.

We will now take a hasty survey of the sanguinary actions of the 17th and 18th of June, adopting the account given by General Klappa:

"No sooner were the Russians aware of the intended attack of the Allies upon the Karabelnaia, than they erected several batteries on the heights skirting the great bay, in order to enfilade the approaches of the besiegers. The French named these works *les ouvrages blancs*. Farther south the besieged raised a strong advanced work upon the so-called *mamelon vert*, about 700 yards in advance of the Malakoff Tower. On the 7th of June, after an extremely violent cannonade of two days' duration, the French carried these external defences by storm, in which they were duly supported by the English, the latter making themselves masters of the rifle-pics, as well as of the quarries, in front of the Great Redan, which had, hitherto considerably impeded the progress of the French. This was truly an heroic achievement, and, though dearly bought, bears most honorable testimony to the dauntless bravery and impetuosity with which the Allies executed their difficult task. The besiegers ought now to have proceeded with the attack by means of approaches; for they could not possibly presume that the original enclosure of the city, on which the garrison had worked during eight months, would be as weak and as indifferently defended as the lately-captured redoubts and batteries, only commenced in March, and, owing to the heavy fire of the Allies, never entirely completed. A cautious though steady advance would therefore, have been more beneficial to them than a precipitate attempt at storming, which, whether successful or not, must lead to fearful sacrifices.

"Unfortunately, the commanders had not the necessary patience; they preferred a storm, at any price, to a slow attack, and thus made matters worse. The 18th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, was the day appointed for the grand assault. The dispositions issued for the advance were similar to those on the 7th of June. Three divisions of the French were to take part in the affair—the divisions of Mayran, Brunet, and D'Autemarre; the division of the Imperial Guards formed the reserve. The division of Mayran had the right attack, and was to carry the intrenchments near Caeneing Bay; the division under Brunet was to turn the Malakoff Tower on the right, and the division of Autemarre to manoeuvre on the left. The objects of the English assault were the Great Redan, and the adjoining batteries on the left of the French. A most destructive fire, which had been kept up during the previous day against those works, was scarcely returned by the Russians, which led the Allies to suppose that they had entirely silenced their guns; whilst the garrison was merely economizing them for the decisive moment. It came only too soon.

"Early in the morning of the 18th, the French and English column commenced the attack. But scarcely had they made their appear-

ance beyond their own lines, when they were assailed by such a murderous fire of grape and musketry, both from the enemy's works and steamers, that after a heroic struggle of several hours, their enormous losses compelled them to retreat behind their trenches. Such was the result of an assault projected without due consideration as to the enemy's power of resistance: a neglect only to be excused in cases of urgent necessity."

During the months of July and August, the interest of the siege was concentrated in the attack of the Malakoff, as little progress could be made with the works before the Redan, owing to the nature of the ground, while the French attack on the bastions before that time had been for some months stationary. Intelligence of an intended attack reached the allied camp, on the morning of August 15th, and the whole army was under arms before dawn, the trenches fully manned, and field artillery advanced in front of the position. The expected attack was eagerly awaited until it became evident that the attempt, if designed, was postponed, and the troops returned to their encampments. On the night of the 15th a Russian force of six thousand cavalry, five divisions of infantry, and twenty field batteries was marched from the heights of Mackenzie's Farm, down to the plain in front of the French position, beyond the Tchernaya, while a smaller force of infantry and guns appeared near Tehergoum. At daybreak the attack was opened by the Russian guns, and the Sardinian outposts being driven in, the hill they had held across the river was occupied by a Russian field battery. These were opposed by the French batteries drawn up, some across the heights which overlooked the Tchernaya, and some along the bank. The Russian infantry advanced to the attack in columns, and crossing the bridge commenced to ascend the heights. Here the French infantry encountered them, and after a short struggle, the Russians fled tumultuously down the river, the French turning their field pieces upon the fugitives and ploughing them down by hundreds. An attempt against the left of the heights was then made by the Russians, which met with no better success, and by 8 o'clock A.M. the Russian infantry had retreated behind their cavalry out of common shot. This was the battle of Traktir Bridge, which is estimated to have cost the Russians, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, no less than ten thousand men.

After the repulse thus given, the assailants' operations proceeded with increased diligence, varied with an occasional sortie by the Russians, until the 5th of September, when the bombardment recommenced, and the Russians made a reconnaissance in force at Tchernaya. On the 6th, the French before the town continued to fire vigorously, the Russians replying but feebly. On the afternoon of the 7th a Russian two-decker was set on fire by a shell and burnt all night. This was the eve of the assault, the orders for which—detailing the divisions of attack—were issued in the afternoon.

The account of the memorable attack and capture of Sebastopol we condense from the graphic account furnished by the *Times'* Correspondent:—

Sept. 8th.—A little before twelve, the French, like a swarm of bees, issued from their trenches to the doomed Malakoff, swarmed up its face, and were through its embrasures in the twinkling of an eye. They crossed seven metres of ground which separated them from the enemy at a few bounds; they drifted as lightly as Autumn leaves before the wind—battalion after battalion—into the embrasures, and, in a minute or two after the head of their column had issued from the ditch, the tricolor was floating over the Korniloff Bastion. The musketry was very feeble at first—indeed our Allies took the Russians entirely by surprise—and there were very few in the Malakoff to receive them. But they soon recovered themselves, and from twelve to past seven in the evening, the French had to meet and defeat the reiterated attempts of the enemy to regain the work and the Little Redan, until, weary of the repeated slaughter of his men, who lay in thousands over the exterior of the works, the Muscovite general, despairing of success, withdrew his exhausted legions, and prepared, with consummate skill, to evacuate the place.

"At a few minutes after twelve, our men left their position. The musketry commenced at once, and during the time the troops had to pass over about thirty yards, they lost a large proportion of their officers, and were deprived of their leaders. The party detailed for the purpose, placed their ladders, but they were found to be too short. The men, led by their officers, leapt into the ditch, and scrambled up the other side, whence they ascended the parapet almost without opposition. The storming columns of the 2nd division rushed up immediately after, and, by a detour, approached on the left face of the Redan. As the alarm of the assault was spread, the enemy came rushing up from the barracks in the rear of the Redan, and increased the intensity of their fire. The officers fell on all sides, singled out for the enemy's fire by their courage. The men of the different regiments became mingled inextricably together. The struggle that ensued was brief, but desperate. Our soldiers taken at every disadvantage, met the enemy with the bayonet, and isolated combats took place, in which the brave fellows who stood their ground had to defend themselves against three or four at once. In the melee, the officers, armed only with their swords, stood but little chance; nor had those who carried pistols much opportunity of using them in such a rapid contest. They fell like heroes, and many a gallant soldier with them. But the solid weight of the advancing mass, urged on and fed each moment from the rear, prevailed at last against the isolated and disjointed band, who had lost the advantage of discipline and obedience. The struggling band was forced back by the enemy, who moved on, crushing friend and foe beneath their solid tramp; and bleeding, panting, and exhausted, our men lay in heaps in the ditch beneath the parapet, or, in their attempt to return to the camp, had to run the gauntlet of a tremendous fire.

"The Russians did not, however, leave the French in the possession of the Malakoff, without making one grand effort to dislodge them. Between two and three, they came on, having drawn up their reserves. But all their efforts were unable to achieve any advantage over their victors: it was a fight in the open field, and they were no longer any match for our gallant allies. When it became clear that the Russians had no chance of retaking the Malakoff, the order for evacuating the whole south side was given, although the musketry was continued until late in the evening."

Pelissier describes the resources of the place as surpassing all previously heard of in the history of war. Twelve hundred guns, besides shot, shell, bunches of grape, gunpowder, together with military stores and provisions to an immense amount, fell into the hands of the victors.

The south side of Sebastopol includes the Malakoff, the Great Redan, the Lesser Redan, Flagstaff Bastion, Central Bastion, Quarantine Fort, forts St. Nicholas and St. Paul, the second line of defences, the Garden batteries, in fact, the whole of Sebastopol. The north side, however, is still a formidable fortress. The great star fort of Fort Sieverna, is an immense citadel, capable of containing

an army, and the land army is encamped in its vicinity. The entrance to the harbor is still commanded by Fort Constantine and its three tiers of 104 guns. Then there is the Wasp Battery and the Telegraph Battery. The siege of Sebastopol may, however, be regarded as concluded.

Since the fall of the south side of Sebastopol, the occurrences in the Crimea have amounted to nothing of great importance.

On the 29th September the French cavalry under D'Allonville, defeated the Russians near Eupatoria.

Oct. 17th.—A detachment of the allied fleet effected a descent upon the Spit of Kinburn, and entered it the same day.

The Peninsular of Kinburn is one of the most important military and naval positions on the south coast of Russia, at the mouth of the rivers Bug and Dnieper, and opposite Nicolaieff. By this position the allies place in close blockade the naval arsenal and port of Nicolaieff, the towns of Kherson and Berisloff, and the whole region watered by the Dnieper, Bug, and Ingoul.

The occupation of the south side of Sebastopol by the Allies was continued with active firing on both sides. The Russians manifested a determination to hold their position, and the Allies, according to accounts, were not very anxious to compel them to evacuate it.

The London Times of Oct. 19th, in commenting upon this singular posture of affairs, says:—"It may seem paradoxical to declare that it is not our interest to drive them out of the Crimea; but we fully believe that the losses in men and money which the Czar will suffer by a persistence in holding the present position, will weaken his power for any future struggle more than if his generals had retreated at once."

For a month subsequent to the above achievement, the news from the Crimea consists of obscure accounts of manoeuvres of the two armies in the field, the substance of which appears to be that the Allies are moving forward systematically in strong force, and that the Russians are retiring in good order back upon their fortified position. The position now held by the Russians is a very strong one, and Gen. Gortschakoff has made every arrangement which can the better enable him to offer effectual opposition to any operation undertaken by the enemy. He occupies, at present, a commanding position, extending from the northern forts up to Simpheropol, while their outposts extend on the one side as far as the river Argyl (a tributary of the Upper Belbek), and on the other to the Alma and the Belbek themselves, a third line being thrown out on the road from Simpheropol to Eupatoria.

But all these resources we regard but as minor matters. North Sebastopol is incapable of that extended line of defence which the city presented, and which so long retarded the operation of the Allies; and it is impossible that this inferior position can long sustain the concentrated attacks of a force by sea as well as by land.

The latest accounts from the Crimea furnish us with details of numerous strategic movements on the part of both armies. The Russians are strongly intrenched in their new position, and all the attempts of the allied generals to draw them out of their strong position, and bring them to an engagement, have proved unsuccessful.

The tedium of the recent military operations has been relieved by a gallant engagement at Kars, in which the Turks bore a gallant part, and succeeded in beating off a very determined attack of the Russians. The *Times'* correspondent finishes his account of the battle in the following words:—"I am unable to do justice to this gallant affair of the Heights of Kars; the battle continued without intermission for seven hours, and about midday the Russian columns were seen running down the hills much faster than they had advanced, their cavalry and horse-artillery protecting their retreat. Two of our forts, named Chim Tabia and Tek Tabia, or the one-gun battery, both of which were out of reach of the enemy's light guns, fired into their retreating columns with heavy ordnance, the former battery especially doing much execution. Oh, for two regiments of cavalry to complete our day's work!"

The Russian occupation of the Crimea is manifestly weakening day by day, and it is a contested point amongst the friends of that power, whether an immediate abandonment of the peninsula to the Allies would not be most conducive to their interest. In seeking to maintain her hold on that part of the Crimea which she still occupies, Russia weakens herself—much more than she would by an evacuation of the province, which must always present several vulnerable points to enemies who are masters of the Black Sea. By sacrificing the Crimea, Russia would double her military force, and, above all, her defensive strength. It is, however, difficult, nay, almost impossible to determine on an evacuation. The Allies, on their part, would have almost as much difficulty in abandoning what they have taken, and concentrating all their strength against Perekop. The *uti possidetis* is a powerful element in a general's calculations. Those winter quarters may cost the lives of 80,000 or 100,000 men on both sides.

The ultimate evacuation of the Crimea by the Russians, writers are very much divided in opinion respecting the future aspect of the war. There can be no doubt that the original *casus belli* has ceased to exist. Constantinople is no longer menaced, and if the Mussulman had nothing to fear but Russian aggression, he might relapse into his former apathy. The question rests with the Court of St. Petersburg. If they are satisfied that the great object of their hereditary aggressive policy is unattainable, they must submit to terms commensurate with the success and policy of the Allies. The original four points have been reduced to one, by that best of all negotiators, "infallible artillery." Will Russia be content to have none but commercial harbors in the Black Sea? If she cannot settle her mind down to that, the war must go on.

The latest advices from the Crimea suggest that there is little reason to expect any very important war intelligence for some time to come. Indeed, the indications are rather that, so far as great movements are concerned, the campaign is closed for the Autumn, unless fine weather, to a degree quite unusual for the season in that country, should afford an opportunity for prolonging the operations. What is most probable in such a case is, that Gortschakoff may undertake a demonstration upon Eupatoria, though his chances of success are exceedingly exiguous. On the part of the Allies, not only the general tardiness of their movements since the fall of South Sebastopol, but the fact that the strong reconnaissances they have lately undertaken on the Upper Belbek on the one hand, and from Eupatoria toward Simpheropol on the other, have both produced no positive results, also shows that they are not inclined to attempt further fighting for the present.

We would suggest to our readers to preserve the Map which accompanies this notice, as it will be useful for future consultation. The position of the belligerent powers at the present time is faithfully represented by our artist, and it will be seen by tracing the positions of the Allies that the Russians are already nearly surrounded.